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THE WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, variable, pp 14-7 (57-45). Saturday, variable. LONN: Friday, rain. Temp. 13-7 (55-45). Saturday, CHANNEL: Very rough. ROME: Friday, Temp. 22-11 (72-52). NEW YORK: Friday, Temp. 13-6 (64-43).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	13 S.	Lebanon	£1.50
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	15 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£8
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D.

Watergate Prober Clears Ford Over Vote-Gift Charges

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP).—The Watergate Special Prosecutor's Office announced today that it has closed its investigation of President Ford's finances after finding no evidence to substantiate an allegation that he mishandled campaign funds as a congressman.

In a brief written statement tracing the course of the investigation, Special Prosecutor Charles Ruff concluded:

"The evidence developed ... was not corroborative of the allegation upon which it was predicated. Nor did evidence disclosed during the inquiry into that allegation give reason to believe that any other violations of law had occurred. Accordingly, the matter has now been closed, and counsel for the President has been so advised."

[President Ford will hold a televised news conference late tonight to comment on the closing of the probe of his congressional campaign finances, the Associated Press reported, and to answer questions on that and other issues, the White House announced.]



AP.

Charles Ruff, special Watergate prosecutor.

Cloud Is Removed

The announcement, delivered almost exactly three months after the special prosecutor's inquiry began, removed a political cloud that has been hanging over the President since the Wall Street Journal disclosed on Sept. 21 that Mr. Ford's campaign finances were under investigation.

The probe, according to Mr. Ruff's announcement, centered on information from an informant that contributions from "certain named unions" had been transmitted to political committees in Mr. Ford's home district "with the understanding that they would be passed on to Mr. Ford for his personal use."

The informant, who originally made his allegation to an agent of the FBI, was not identified in the statement. "Investigation has revealed no apparent motive on the part of this individual to fabricate," it said.

Knowledgeable sources have identified those unions as the Seafarers International Union and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, two powerful maritime groups that were Mr. Ford's largest political contributors in the period under investigation, 1964-72.

Union Records

Records from both unions, as well as three Republican political committees in Mr. Ford's former congressional district, the 5th in Michigan, were subpoenaed by the special prosecutor during the probe.

Mr. Ruff's announcement disclosed that the special prosecutor sought and received from the White House "certain information relating to the President's personal finances."

In addition, the statement said, White House counsel Philip Buchen authorized the Internal Revenue Service to provide—at Mr. Ruff's request—a report of its 1973 audit of Mr. Ford's income-tax returns for 1967-72.

Information from all those sources, plus FBI interviews with officials of the campaign organizations and grand jury testimony by at least one union official, did not turn up evidence to corroborate the allegation that Mr. Ford had mishandled campaign funds.

Earlier, the chairman of the House Banking Committee said that President Ford should make a prompt, public explanation of conflicting accounts about Mr. Ford's role in blocking a 1972 congressional investigation of the laundering of money in the Watergate scandal.

Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., said in a statement issued in Mil-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Syrians Hit Outskirts Of Beirut

Village of Aley Is Next Target

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Syrian tanks and infantry supported by heavy artillery fire today fought Palestinian guerrillas in a house-to-house battle in Bhamdoun a resort town of solid stone-faced villas and hotels strung out along the Damascus highway, 14 miles east of Beirut.

A tank column was reported to have broken through at the fringes of the town and to have pushed to a point called al-Mataan, a cluster of houses halfway to the bigger town of Aley, two miles away.

After nightfall, the Palestinian High Command said that fighting continued in Bhamdoun—a phrase that in the past has meant that remaining guerrillas would pull out later under cover of darkness.

The Palestinian command reported that Syrian planes had flown low over Palestinian positions in Bhamdoun for the first time in the war, but had not bombed or strafed.

Next Target

The Syrians' next target is Aley, where the Palestinians had their regional command post until yesterday and where Kamal Jumblat, the Druze leader and implacable enemy of Syria, had his political headquarters.

Aley is clustered on a 2,000-foot ridge directly above Beirut. A steep slope of terraced orchards, cedar brush and many deep gulleys drops to the airport south of the capital.

As they had done yesterday, the Syrians advanced behind a curtain of shelling and fire from dug-in tank positions higher along the highway above Bhamdoun.

Today the back roads winding up the slope toward Aley were under constant pounding almost all the way to the capital.

Militias in Foothills

Rightist Christian militia in the foothills just beneath Aley, and thus closer to Beirut, also kept the Palestinian positions under fire. The encirclement of Moslem west Beirut, the bastion of the Palestinians, thus was nearly complete today.

The residents here are now completely locked in. The museum, the only crossing point between west and east Beirut that had been open to those willing to risk their lives, was closed by both sides more than a week ago. Any car venturing into the debris-strewn no-man's-land was shot at from the other side.

The airport has been closed for four months. The road to Damascus—even the back roads—became impassable when the Syrians launched their offensive yesterday.

That leaves the port of Sidon, 25 miles to the south. But Israeli gunboats have been stopping and occasionally diverting ships sailing to and from there for several months.

Tank Column

Today, moreover, a Syrian tank column reached Abra, only four miles east of Sidon, and the Arab peace-keeping force stationed there was pulled out. According to reliable reports, this is the Syrian column which jumped off from Jezzine Tuesday and took Roum, the last natural defense line of the Palestinians in the foothills east of Sidon.

The only open question now is whether the Syrian troops will be content to encircle Beirut or whether they will enter the city.

If they push into the capital without a negotiated agreement with the Palestinian leaders, it may lead to the worst bloodbath in the 18-month war.



United Press International.

A DAY LATER—Workers yesterday looking for the bodies of victims in wreckage of a building that was shattered when a cargo plane hit it Wednesday in Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

Plane Plowed Into Soccer Players in Bolivia

SANTA CRUZ, Bolivia, Oct. 14 (AP).—Government officials reported today that 101 persons were killed along with the three U.S. crewmen when a chartered cargo jet plowed through a street crowd and crashed into young soccer players at practice.

The three U.S. crewmen of the Boeing 707 were among the dead in the disaster yesterday. The district governor's office said that 82 persons were hospitalized.

Officials said that it was the worst aviation disaster in Bolivia's history. President Hugo Banzer arrived from Santa Cruz, 350 miles southeast of La Paz, ordered three days of national mourning and said he would lead the funeral procession.

The plane was owned by Jet Power Inc. of Miami and was being operated by another Miami firm, Rodel Enterprises, for the Bolivian company Lloyd Aereo Boliviano. After delivering oil-well machinery and other cargo from Houston, it had taken off empty at 1:30 p.m. yesterday from the airport on the edge of the city when it crashed.

China Appeals For Party Unity; Silent on Arrests

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 14 (NYT).—China's provinces have begun broadcasting strongly worded appeals for party unity and warning against "split-ism," as Chinese officials continued their silence today on reports that at least four senior leftist leaders had been arrested.

Rumors spread in Peking about the extent of the arrests with several embassies reporting they had been informally told by Chinese sources that 52 officials had been detained.

But there was no way to confirm the stories and diplomats said that the information on the additional group was less solid than on the original four, which included Chiang Ching, the widow of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and Chang Chun-chiao, the senior deputy premier.

The leftists have reportedly been accused of fabricating a quotation or last will of Mao to help keep themselves in power. Among the new provincial broadcasts, one of the most forceful was from Shensi Province in the northwest. It charged that "the ringleaders of all opportunist lines always erect mountain strongholds, organize factions and sabotage the unity of the party."

"They always play various tricks, wave red flags to oppose the red flag and engage in intrigues and conspiracies in a big way," the Shensi radio continued. "We must unite very closely around the party center headed by comrade Hua Kuo-feng and resolutely uphold the unity of the party."

No Details Given

None of the broadcasts indicated who might be engaging in conspiracies or what had happened in Peking during the last few days to lead to the urgent stress on unity.

But another broadcast, from Honan, warned that anyone "who tampers with Chairman Mao's instructions, pursues revisionism and sabotages our party's unity, is only lifting a rock to drop it on his own feet." This was a paraphrase of a similar warning in a major editorial on Sunday, after the arrests are believed to have taken place.

Analysts here were particularly struck by the repeated use in all the broadcasts of a quotation from Mao that was originally issued in 1971 after the reported coup attempt by Lin Piao, the then-defense minister. Known as the "three do's and three don'ts" it reads: "Practice Marxism, not revisionism, unite and don't split, be open and above-board, don't intrigue and conspire."

Mr. Hua has used it in his own recent speeches and presumably, because Chinese are aware of its origin, it carries a clear implication to many that someone has been engaged in a plot.

Despite the prevalence of rumors, however, analysts cautioned that it might be a long time before Peking will announce what actually happened.

Analysts believe there are strong indications that a meeting of most members of the Central Committee is taking place this week in Peking. It was evidently called to ratify the selection of Mr. Hua as chairman by the Politburo, but it could also debate the problem of what to do with the arrested leaders—if that is what really happened—and select other officials to take their places.

The four leftists most clearly believed to have been detained were all members of the Politburo. In addition to Miss Chiang and Mr. Chang, they were Wang Hung-wen, a former textile-mill cadre whom Mao made the second-ranking member of the party, and Yao Wen-yuan, a propagan-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Even Photos Of Mao Widow Are Missing

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP).—Photographs of Mao Tse-tung's widow and three other leaders of the Chinese radical left have been withdrawn from sale, Japanese journalists reported today from Peking.

The unavailability of photographs lent credence to unofficial reports that Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and the other three leftists have been purged, since photographs of disgraced Chinese leaders usually are withdrawn.

The Peking correspondent of the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri said that diplomatic sources tried to buy pictures of the four purged radicals, but the Chinese refused, with the explanation that they were too busy printing photographs of Mao, who died last month.

In Medicine, Economics

Three Americans Win Nobel Prizes

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (AP).—Two U.S. medical researchers and a U.S. economist were named today as winners of Nobel Prizes.

The Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences awarded the economics prize to Prof. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago, a conservative economist. The 64-year-old native of Brooklyn writes a weekly column for Newsweek magazine.

The Caroline Institute announced that the medicine prize was awarded to Dr. Baruch Blumberg, 51, of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and Dr. Carleton Gajdusek, 53, of the National Institute for Neurological Diseases at Bethesda, Md., "for their discoveries concerning new mechanisms for the origin and dissemination of infectious diseases."

The economics prize was established by the Swedish Central Bank in 1968 to mark its 200th anniversary. Americans have won or shared in six of the awards.

Since 1901

The other five Nobel Prizes—in medicine, physics, chemistry, literature and peace—were established by the will of Alfred Nobel, a Swede who invented dynamite, and have been given since 1901 from the income of a $9-million fund he established.

All the prizes this year carry an award of 681,000 kronor (about $160,000).

Mr. Friedman was honored "for his achievements in the fields of consumption analysis, monetary history and theory and for his demonstration of the complexity of stabilization policy," the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences said.

But the Nobel committee meeting to ratify his award—usually a formality—lasted almost two hours. Informed sources said that some members raised strong objections to his political roles, most notably as adviser to conservative politicians, and for what the sources termed careless and unscientific commentaries in magazine columns.

Deliberations of the Academy are secret.



AP.

Prof. Baruch Blumberg



AP.

Dr. Carleton Gajdusek

Dr. Blumberg was born in New York City in 1925 and Dr. Gajdusek in Yonkers, N.Y., in 1923. They will share the $160,000 prize.

Both doctors did their prize-winning research while with the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda, according to the NIH director, Dr. Donald Fredrickson.

Medical Genetics

Dr. Blumberg has been professor of medical genetics at the Institute for Cancer Research of the University of Pennsylvania since 1970.

The Caroline Institute said Dr. Blumberg was honored in part for his discovery of a protein related to a virus that causes hepatitis. The discovery led to a test that is now widely used to detect hepatitis in potential blood donors.

Dr. Gajdusek, a pediatrician and virologist with a wide-ranging research career, has been professor at the Bethesda institute since 1958, specializing in protein physical chemistry, child behavior, the nervous system and study of primitive cultures. His main field in recent years has been autoimmune and neurological degenerative disease.

Dr. Gajdusek's supervisor at Bethesda, Dr. Donald Tower, said the prize-winning work began when Dr. Gajdusek went to New Guinea to study the primitive cannibalistic Fore tribe.

'Kuru' Disease

The Fore tribe suffered from a disease peculiar to it called kuru, a mental disorder.

Dr. Gajdusek began to suspect that the disease was passed on when the cannibals ate the brains of the dead. He proved it by giving the disease to chimpanzees by injecting them with human brain material from dead tribesmen.

Dr. Gajdusek discovered that the cause of the disease was a class of "slow virus" that lay dormant for long periods of time

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Tougher Controls Rumored

U.K. Economy Hurt Further By Deficit Rise, Strike Threat

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Britain's battered economy stumbled again today. The government reported a $118-million rise in its monthly trade deficit, the miners threatened to strike and the pound dropped to $1.64, just a fraction of a cent above its record low.

Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government is now beginning to look unsure about its once-heralded economic policy that brought down the inflation rate but that still has not delivered its promised export-led boom.

Talk is widespread in government and banking circles now that Mr. Callaghan is considering tough new import controls, a move he has steadfastly refused to consider.

Most Serious Crisis

"We are facing the most serious economic crisis in the postwar period," Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative party leader, told the Prime Minister in the House of Commons. "There is a total lack of confidence in sterling," she said. "That is where your actions have led."

Britain's exports last month increased by $166 million, or £101 million at the current exchange rate of $1.64, to $3.5 billion. But imports grew by $284 million to $4.1 billion, for a monthly deficit of $600 million. For the nine-month period this year, the deficit exceeds last year's for the same period by $289 million.

That was not supposed to happen. Since September of last year, the pound has dropped from $2.04. The decline, the government hoped, would make British exports so cheap that they would boom. But the other response to a falling currency is rising import prices and imports have been climbing faster than exports.

What is happening to British exports is typified by British Leyland. The nationalized automobile company has not let the prices of the cars it sells to the United States—its biggest foreign market—decline along with the pound.

"We leave them the same and take more profit," a company official said. "It makes money for us, which is quite something."

Sold Fewer Cars

Leyland, in fact, sold 11 per cent fewer cars in the United States this year through September than it did during the same period last year. Total sales are up somewhat because an inexpensive Marina was withdrawn from the market and the company is pushing more costly Jaguars, MGs and Triumphs.

Currency market anticipation this morning of a higher trade deficit than the government's expected $500 million sent the pound falling toward a two-cent loss from yesterday's close of $1.6545. It ended today at $1.6405, little

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1.)

Police in London Undergoing New Corruption Probe

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP).—Scotland Yard's internal investigation branch is carrying out a new corruption probe among detectives, officers said today.

"The inquiry has lasted three weeks so far," a spokesman commented.

The investigation is the latest in a long series launched by the police commissioner, Sir Robert Mark, into corruption in London's force of 23,000 police.

When he took over 4 1/2 years ago, he vowed to root out crooked officers. Since then more than 400, some of them senior officers, have been indicted or thrown off the force and 36 have been convicted.

'Doomsday Economics' Dealt Blow by UN Resources Study

By Peter Grose

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 14 (NYT).—The once-fashionable "doomsday economics," warning that the planet could not sustain advancing economic growth, was dealt a strong setback yesterday with the publication of a detailed blueprint to help world governments narrow the gap between rich and poor nations by the year 2000.

After three years of analysis, an international team of economists headed by a Nobel Prize-winner, Wassily Leontief, amassed a huge body of data to argue that world resources will be sufficient to support a growing population and higher living standards without inevitable environmental damage.

The limits to growth are not physical, according to their report, but rather political and institutional in the developing countries. At the same time, the study gave strong support to the demands of the Third World for a "new economic order"—a reform of relations between developed and developing countries to encourage economic growth.

"To ensure accelerated development, two general conditions are necessary: first, far-reaching internal changes of a social, political and institutional character in the developing countries, and second, significant changes in the world economic order," the report stated.

Closing the Gap

"Accelerated development leading to a substantial reduction of the income gap between the developing and developed countries can only be achieved by a combination of both these conditions. Clearly, each of them taken separately is insufficient, but when developed hand in hand, they will be able to produce the desired outcome."

The report, entitled "The Future of the World Economy," is being issued by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The mass of computerized data contributing to the study is to be retained and constantly updated to assist member governments in their own economic planning over the next two decades.

"Our aim is to introduce realism into economic development plans," Mr. Leontief, a professor of economics at New York University, explained in announcing publication of the study.

As such, it is bound to generate controversy among economists and politicians alike during the discussions of economic interdependence and cooperation—the so-called "North-South" debate, which has largely supplanted the "East-West" conflict at the UN.

Since 1972, when the private study group called the Club of Rome published its "Limits to Growth" analysis, economists have argued whether its warnings were justified, particularly as they seemed to threaten the hopes of the Third World for higher living standards.

Seemed to Retreat

Last April, the Club of Rome seemed to retreat from its more pessimistic conclusions—as did another of the early doomsayers, Herman Kahn of the Hudson Institute, in his latest study of future trends published in May.

Mr. Leontief rejected the label "optimistic" for his study, since the reforms proposed would require profound efforts by rich and poor nations alike. But the analysis seemed to flesh out the concept recently developed by the Club of Rome: the desirability of "organic growth" that takes account of improving the basic quality of life and avoiding pollution.

The economies—and hence living standards—in both rich and poor sectors of the world would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

If Blacks Refuse Plan

Kissinger Reportedly Gave Rhodesia Assurances of Aid

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 14 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was reported here today to have given Prime Minister Ian Smith assurances that the United States would change its attitude toward his isolated white minority government if black nationalist leaders reject the U.S.-British package for a settlement to the dispute.

An authoritative Rhodesian government source said "it was made clear" to Mr. Smith during his talks with Mr. Kissinger in Pretoria last month that Washington would show "sympathy" for the problems of the white regime if it accepted the six-point plan for a two-year transition to black majority rule and the nationalists did not.

The source said that his government understood this U.S. "sympathy" would include support for the lifting of economic sanctions on Rhodesia and "logistical support" for its war against Soviet-backed nationalist guerrillas.

He indicated that the white government expected such U.S. logistical support to take the form primarily of helping it to obtain war supplies from other countries "such as France" rather than any direct U.S. involvement. South Africa presently provides almost all of the regime's arms.

Scheduled for Oct. 25

His comments left unclear just how precise the Kissinger commitment to a change in U.S. policy toward Rhodesia might have been or whether the Smith government was making assumptions of its own about a possible new U.S. posture in the event of a collapse in the talks which are scheduled to get under way in Geneva Oct. 25.

His statement, made in a background briefing on the Rhodesian attitude toward the forthcoming conference, was made the same day as South African Prime Minister John Vorster signaled his backing for Mr. Smith on a strict interpretation of the Kissinger plan as a package deal that must be accepted, as-is, by the nationalists.

If the nationalist leaders press for changes in the terms of the plan, Mr. Vorster said, then "we must expect the constitutional talks in Geneva will fail." But, he added, "If the terms accepted by Smith are honored, then I

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Russia Launches Two Cosmonauts Into Earth Orbit

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched two men into earth orbit aboard Soyuz-23, Tass announced.

The news agency said that the craft was piloted by air force Lt. Col. Vyacheslav Zudov, 34, along with flight engineer Valery Rozhdestvensky, 37, a navy lieutenant colonel.

Soyuz-23 blasted off from Baikonur space center in central Kazakhstan at 1740 GMT.

Tass said, "The launching is aimed at continuing scientific-technical research and experiments with the orbiting scientific station Salyut-5."

It said that the systems on Soyuz-23 "are functioning normally, the crewmen are feeling well" and that they had started the flight program.

Seeks to End 'Garrison Mentality'

Haig Says NATO Will Improve Readiness

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Gen. Alexander Haig jr., supreme allied commander in Europe, said yesterday that there were serious readiness deficiencies within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, including what he described as "a garrison mentality" among the troops.

The shortcomings, he said, are "exacerbated" by trends toward "a diminished cushion of warning time" of an impending attack by the Warsaw Pact forces.

In a speech before the annual meeting of the Army Association, Gen. Haig said, however, that the NATO command was taking steps to improve the readiness of the conventional forces, and he cautioned against any hasty change in strategic doctrine.

The Haig speech was an obliquely phrased response to critics who argue that the NATO forces are unprepared for a blitzkrieg and that the alliance should shift its strategic emphasis to preparing for a short, intensive war in Europe.

This theme has been expounded recently by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and by Lt. Gen. James Hollingsworth, a former corps commander in South Korea, in a still secret report to the army staff.

In a recent speech, for example, Sen. Nunn who will soon



UPI.

Gen. Alexander Haig

leave on another inspection trip to the NATO command, said that current NATO planning assumptions, which project 23 days of warning time followed by a conflict of one to six months' duration, "appear to be increasingly unrealistic."

He suggested that the alliance's forces should be prepared "for an intense war of two or three weeks preceded by only a few days' warning time, while retaining suficient hedges to deal with a war of extended duration."

The thrust of Gen. Haig's speech was that the current deficiencies in countering a short, intense war did not dictate a change in NATO's basic strategy or assumptions.

The command, he said, has undertaken a broad, three-pronged program to increase the readiness of the forces.

"We are urgently seeking to break the grip of the long-standing complacency" that has built up among the forces during a period of prolonged peace in Europe, he said. In addition, he added, steps are being taken to overcome the "disparities" in doctrine, equipment and tactical dispositions that have grown among the NATO forces, and plans are being laid for rapid reinforcement of those forces in time of war.

A Range of Capabilities

Contending that an "effective" strategy "requires a full range of military capabilities," the general cautioned against adopting "in haste doctrinal or postural prescriptions which we might subsequently regret at length. He also said, "We must be careful in our efforts to make much-needed improvements in our conventional posture to seek the achievable and not the perfect—lest we breed despair at the magnitude of the task rather than determination to see it through."

Gen. Haig said that the Atlantic Alliance was "at something of a watershed."

"On this side of the Atlantic, the end of our long preoccupation with Southeast Asia has left us with a novel sense of the limits of American power," he said.

"On the other side of the Atlantic, tremendous socio-economic changes likewise suggest the utter necessity for concerted Atlantic Community action. And for both us and our allies, this sense of interdependence is becoming reinforced by a growing awareness of the relentless growth in sheer Soviet military power," he said.



Associated Press.

SANCTION BUSTER—Officially the Zambia-Rhodesia border has been closed since 1973 when Zambia enforced trading sanctions. Unofficially, two or three trains a day shuttle between the two countries. This one was photographed at Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, on the border near the bridge across Zambezi River at the falls.

If Blacks Refuse Plan

Kissinger Reportedly Gave Rhodesia Assurances of Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

believe the talks will be a success."

Another hint of renewed South African support appeared today in local press reports that said the congestion on South Africa's railroad lines responsible for serious delays in shipping Rhodesian goods abroad was steadily easing. The congestion, which began in June, is widely suspected here to have been a subtle South African method of applying economic pressure on Mr. Smith to come to terms with the nationalists.

Rhodesian government sources are frank to admit that Mr. Smith's strategy toward the Geneva talks is to fulfill to the letter his side of the bargain with Mr. Kissinger but not to make any more concessions to nationalist demands for basic changes in the U.S.-British settlement plan.

Some of the nationalist leaders are demanding black, rather than continuing white, control of the Ministries of Defense and Law and Order, while others have rejected outright the Kissinger proposals.

The Rhodesian government apparently believes that, if it sticks to the letter of its bargain, the United States and South Africa will be obliged to help it if and when the Geneva conference collapses.

"We do expect economic and moral support" said the government source, "and, of course, the lifting of sanctions."

Todd Joins ANC Group

SALISBURY, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Garfield Todd, a former Rhodesian prime minister who had been restricted to his farm on security grounds, has joined a black nationalist delegation to the conference in Geneva, a nationalist spokesman said today.

New Zealand-born Mr. Todd, 65, will act as political adviser to the African National Council delegation, headed by Joshua Nkomo.

A statement issued by the group said its delegation would also include Gerry Raftopoulos, chairman of Salisbury's Colored (mulatto) People's Association, and Suman Mehta, a representative of the Asian community.

Meanwhile, the guerrilla war has claimed seven more lives in recent days, including two Rhodesian soldiers, security force headquarters announced today. A communiqué said that, besides the two soldiers killed, two others were seriously wounded.

It said that troops during the past 48 hours killed four guerrillas along with a black man and a black woman "running with terrorists."

China Radio Urging Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

dist who is said to control China's central media. All four are closely associated in Shanghai during the Cultural Revolution.

Mao's Foreign Policy

PARIS, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua told French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud last night that Peking will continue to follow foreign policy guidelines laid down by Mao, Foreign Ministry officials said today.

Mr. Chiao, who conferred at length with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday, refused to discuss China's domestic political upheavals with newsmen. He told them the situation in China was "very good," without any further comment.

Factories Reopened

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP).—China's news agency reported today that more than 70 per cent of the factories and mines in earthquake-ravaged Tangshan Prefecture now are in full or partial operation.

Tangshan was the center of the area of northeast China struck by quakes July 28. A broadcast by the agency, Hsinhua, said Tangshan City, 100 miles southeast of Peking and with a population of 1.6 million, had been largely rebuilt with "well over one-third of the enterprises" now in full or partial production.

It said that production has been restored in six of the seven collieries of the Kailuan mining

'Doomsday Economics' Dealt Blow by UN Resources Study

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continue to grow through the rest of the century, according to the Leontief analysis. "But a tiny sacrifice by the developed world—less than 1 per cent in growth rate—would produce a very high percentage increase in the developing countries' growth rate," Mr. Leontief said.

Some 15 international economists from Europe, both East and West, Japan, the United States and leading Third World countries are to convene here next week to start planning specific steps for utilizing the newly codified data.

The Leontief study was financed by contributions of nearly $500,000 from the government of the Netherlands, the Ford Foundation and the UN Secretariat.

Unlike earlier academic analyses, which attempt to extrapolate future developments from existing trends, this study started by assuming a desired goal: cutting in half the existing gap between rich and poor nations in per capita gross national product by the end of this century.

Working backward, Mr. Leontief and his team calculated the specific economic and organizational steps necessary to reach that goal from present conditions.

This involved use of the complex technique of input-output analysis which Mr. Leontief pioneered and for which he won the Nobel Prize. Basically, this technique draws its conclusions from the interactions of vast amounts of statistical and mathematical data, instead of relying upon theoretical constructions of how national economies should behave.

The major changes called for in the Third World involve agriculture—programs of land reclamation and irrigation, public and private investment, credit facilities, supply of machinery and farm equipment and resettlement of agricultural labor. Given such reforms, the study found that "doubling and trebling of land productivity is a realistic technical and organizational possibility."

On environmental concerns arising out of increasing industrialization, the authors concluded that "although pollution is a grave problem for humanity, it is a technologically manageable problem," and that "the economic cost of keeping pollution within manageable limits is relatively high but not unbearable."

Turks, Syrians In Border Clash

GAZIANTEP, Turkey, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Turkish and Syrian troops fought a nightlong border battle near Kilis in southeast Turkey today, Turkish officials said.

One man died in the intermittent exchanges of small-arms fire that began shortly before midnight yesterday and continued until midmorning today, the officials said.

They said the shooting began when Turkish border guards challenged someone approaching their position from the Syrian side of the border.

Troop-Cut Talks Held

VIENNA, Oct. 14 (UPI).—NATO and Warsaw Pact negotiators met today for the 114th time in their deadlocked talks on reducing armed forces in central Europe. No progress was reported.

115,000-Ton Ship Sinks in Storm Off Coast of Brittany

LE HAVRE, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The 115,000-ton East German tanker Boehlen sank today in a storm lashing the western French coast, and the French freighter Fort Pontchartrain has picked up three of its 35 crew members, naval authorities reported.

The Boehlen went down off Ile de Sein, an island off western Brittany, after sending an SOS signal saying it had sprung a leak. Shipping in the area was alerted to be on the lookout for possible other survivors, the authorities said.

The Boehlen was one of several ships lost or damaged in the storm, which was accompanied by 70-mph winds. The Cypriot cargo ship Freeland sank early today off Brittany. Its crew was saved by the West German tugboat Pacific.

A trawler from Granville, Normandy, was lost in the English Channel, but its three-man crew reached land safely, French authorities said.

In Le Havre's oil port of Antifer, the 227,000-ton Liberian tanker Andros Antares was tossed against the jetty, and port authorities said the ship might break up or explode.

The storm also caused extensive damage to buildings along the western French coast, but there were no victims ashore, the authorities said.

Seveso Plant Owner To Pay $12 Million

GENEVA, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—The Swiss Givaudan Co., which owns the Italian chemical factory at Seveso, where an explosion last July contaminated an area with a poisonous gas, today announced a 30-million-Swiss-franc ($12.2-million) fund to pay for the damage.

More than 700 persons have been evacuated from the area.

Rightists to Rally On Anniversary Of Franco Death

MADRID, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The 500,000-member Confederation of Civil War Veterans today called on the Spanish people to join in a rightist rally marking the first anniversary of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's death.

The appeal was the first official confirmation of reports that rightist groups have started mobilizing Franco supporters throughout the country for what some of them have referred to as a march on Madrid on the anniversary, Nov. 20.

The veterans said that the "obligatory" acts planned by the government for the occasion will not be enough. It said that there must be a "separate act of fervid remembrance by the Spanish people," an "act of national affirmation in the face of seperatism, class struggle, political parties, foreign interference, the destruction of [Franco's] state and terrorism." Franco has become "the object of ingratitude, treason and defamation," it added.

The veterans, led by Falangist chief Jose Antonio Giron, also served notice that they would ignore any eventual ban on the gathering.

Ford Cleared By Probers

(Continued from Page 1)

waukee yesterday that Mr. Ruff should also conduct a special inquiry into the squelching of the 1972 investigation by Rep. Reuss's committee, which then was headed by Rep. Wright Patman, D-Texas, who died last year.

Former White House Counsel John Dean 3d said yesterday on a television show that Richard Cook, former chief lobbyist for the Nixon White House in the House of Representatives, was "the man who did the leg work" and dealt with then House Minority Leader Ford, among others, about blocking the Patman investigation.

During confirmation hearings on his nomination to become vice-president, Mr. Ford acknowledged meeting with Republican members of the Banking Committee about the inquiry, but he said he did so on his own initiative and denied he was contacted in the effort by the White House staff.

Now a lobbyist for Lockheed, Mr. Cook accused Dean of "cheap huckstering" for his just-published Watergate book, "Blind Ambition." Mr. Cook said that "despite John Dean's repeated and frantic requests, I never spoke with Mr. Ford about the need to deny Mr. Patman's request for subpoena power."

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen was quoted as saying that Mr. Ford would stand by his congressional testimony.

Highest French Court Rejects Killers' Appeal

PARIS, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The highest French court today rejected the appeal of Marcelin Horneiche and Joseph Keller, who were sentenced to death last June for the 1972 murder of British tourists Robert Latter and his fiancée, Joyce Jaffe.

The two convicted murderers will die by the guillotine unless they receive a pardon from President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, court officials said.

Russia, Angola In Joint Stand on Southern Africa

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (AP).—The Soviet Union and Angola have issued a joint statement opposing "the interference of reactionary forces" in southern Africa, Tass said today.

The statement and a six-point agreement were issued at the close of an official visit here by Angolan President Agostinho Neto, who has gone to Bulgaria.

Although considerable space in the statement was given to sentiments opposing imperialism and racism in southern Africa, its tone was mild, in the view of Western observers, avoiding the sharp rhetoric that filled the Soviet press during Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Africa.

This may reflect a more cautious approach in the Kremlin, the observers said, as they watch the progress of a southern African agreement.

The statement also stressed the Soviet Union's readiness to continue giving aid to Angola.

Saudi Troops Said To Leave Jordan

AMMAN, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Saudi Arabia has started withdrawing from Jordan the 7,000 troops it has maintained near Israel's Dead Sea border since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Jordanian sources said today.

Last week, Saudi Arabia pulled out a 5,000-member contingent from Syria. At the time, officials said the reason was the need to train the Saudi troops on new equipment.

Debré to Fight Eurovote Plan

CHINON, France, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Former Gaullist Prime Minister Michel Debré has announced he will form a committee to fight a European Parliament elected by universal suffrage.

Mr. Debré, who has been described in the past as more Gaullist than the late General Charles de Gaulle, told a public meeting here last week that a committee for the unity and independence of France would be formed by the end of this year.

Last month Common Market foreign ministers signed an agreement setting May or June, 1978, for the parliament election.

Cruise Missile Suffers First Failure in Flight

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—The Air Force's bomber-launched Cruise missile suffered its first test-flight failure today.

The missile "impacted prematurely" seven minutes after being launched from a B-52 bomber over the White Sands missile range in New Mexico, the Air Force said. It had previously undergone four successful flight tests.

Three Americans Win Nobel In Medicine and Economics

(Continued from Page 1)

before causing progressive degeneration of the brain and nervous system. He attempted to persuade the Fore tribe to give up cannibalism, and the practice has been almost eliminated, Dr. Tower said.

Dr. Tower said that the most important application of the finding may be the eventual discovery of ways to prevent and combat senility, which may be related to diseases such as kuru.

Mr. Friedman is perhaps the foremost U.S. exponent of the monetarist school of economics, which maintains that the economic cycle is determined more by money supply and interest rates than by fiscal policy. His philosophy is generally associated with a "laissez-faire" policy in regard to business and trade.



UP

Prof. Milton Friedman

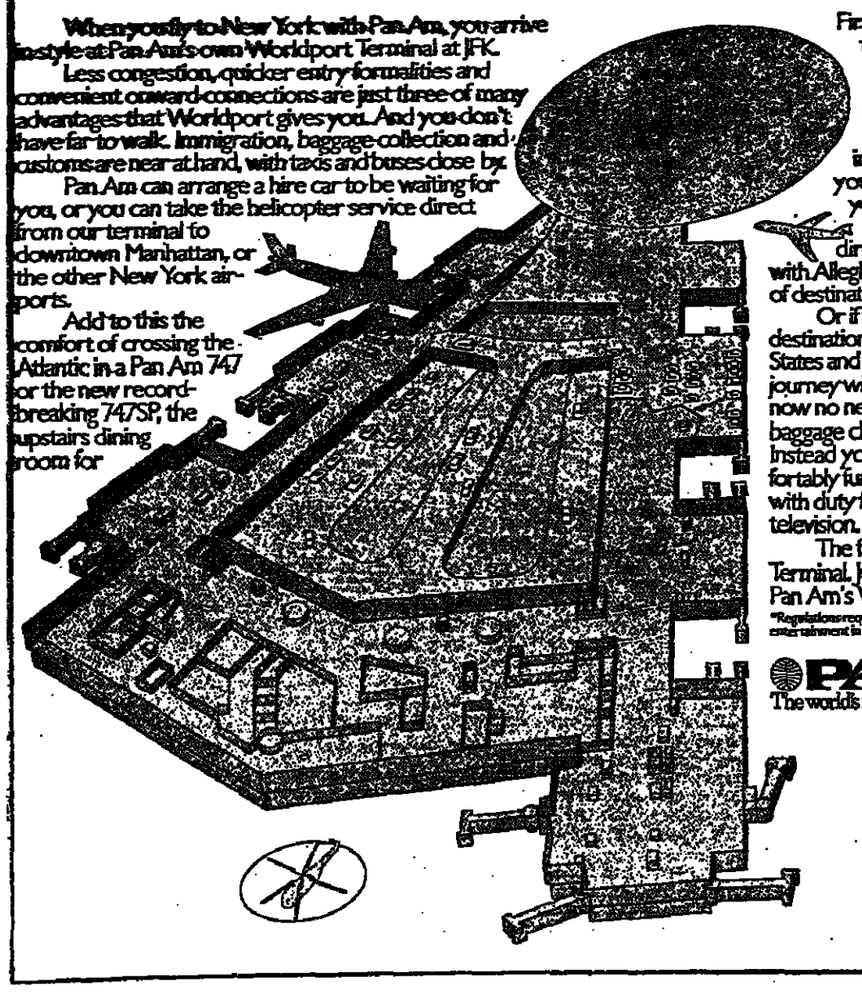


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Ford Goes on the Offensive, Discards 'Presidential' Style

By Edward Walsh

NEW CITY, N.Y., Oct. 14 (WP).—In the bright autumn sunlight, the candidate stood in front of the Rockland County courthouse here yesterday and followed a time-honored political tradition—he attacked his opponent.

My opponent, he told thousands of persons on the courthouse lawn, wants to increase government spending.

My opponent, he shouted, wants to increase your taxes to pay for that spending.

My opponent, he continued, wants to tax church property and take away your exemption for home mortgage interest.

Might Have Been

It might have been some local politician running for an obscure county post. But it was President Ford, attacking Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter on issues that dominate local courthouse politics as well as national politics.

Less than three weeks before Election Day, Mr. Ford, in the words of Mr. Carter's earlier taunt, has "come out of the White House" with apparent determination to stay on the campaign offensive until the election on Nov. 2.

Still trailing in public-opinion polls and believed to have been damaged by his performance in last week's televised debate with Mr. Carter, Mr. Ford has been urged by several supporters, in effect, to go after Mr. Carter with both hands.

And he has, judging by a full day of campaigning on the friendly political turf of the Republican suburbs surrounding New York City. Mr. Ford portrayed Mr. Carter as an irresponsible big spender and an enemy of middle-income taxpayers.

Political Backdrop

But, in the process, he also shed the calm, dignified "presidential" image that he so carefully nurtured in the early weeks of the campaign, when the White House Rose Garden was his favorite backdrop.

The question of campaign style, of when to go on the offensive and with what degree of aggressiveness, is one that has troubled both presidential candidates this year.

Mr. Carter, for example, reportedly softened some of his attacks on Mr. Ford recently because of fear they would produce a backlash of sympathy for the President.

For Mr. Ford, the question of style has been compounded by an experience in the Republican primaries, when his often harsh statements about Ronald Reagan appeared to be counterproductive. From that experience came the decision to adopt a "presidential" style and wage what Mr. Carter has called "the Rose Garden campaign."

Cutting Line

Now, however, Mr. Ford appears to be reverting to his primary form, racing from one shopping mall to another, always ready with a cutting line about Mr. Carter.

In the weeks since the end of the primaries, Mr. Ford's confidence as a campaigner has clearly grown. As he read his prepared lines yesterday, he deftly coaxed cheers from his large and friendly audiences.

Gone, too, were most of the verbal slips that plagued the President in the primaries and produced ridicule of his speaking style.

Despite the enthusiastic response of the crowds yesterday and Mr. Ford's improved speaking style, it remains unclear whether the President's assaults on Mr. Carter will be more effective than were his attacks on Mr. Reagan. What did seem clear was that the Ford campaign has turned a strategic corner, that Mr. Ford will stay on the offensive from now on and that the final three weeks of the campaign could be very rough.

Kissinger Is Wanted

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—President Ford said last night that, if elected, he would want Henry Kissinger to remain as secretary of state. He was responding to a question by ABC's Barbara Walters in a television interview.



Associated Press.

SMILING THROUGH—President Ford getting a swine flu vaccination yesterday in a well publicized mini-ceremony at the White House. Giving the shot: Dr. William Lukash.

Carter Delays Listing 1970 Contributors

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (NYT).—For eight months, Jimmy Carter has delayed making public a list of contributors to his 1970 campaign for the Georgia governorship, although he has repeatedly said that he would do so.

Under Georgia election laws in force in 1970, there was no requirement for Mr. Carter to keep a record of contributions or to make such a record public. But in his race against President Ford, Mr. Carter had made an issue of contributions to Ford campaigns when Mr. Ford was a member of the House. Mr. Ford made those contributions public each election year under federal and Michigan regulations.

It is not clear that anything in the Carter list would be politically damaging. Mr. Carter said in 1970 that he had received contributions from corporations, which were legal in a state race in Georgia. He is also known to have received substantial contribution from special-interest groups late in that campaign.

Betty Rainwater, a spokesman for Mr. Carter, said that she did not believe the list would reveal any "conflict of interest" situations or other impropriety.

Varied Answers

Press inquiries about the list since March have brought such varied answers that the contents have been turned into a campaign issue by the Republican vice-presidential nominee, Sen. Robert Dole.

Mr. Carter was first asked about the list during the campaign on March 18, while appearing on a television show. He said, "Nobody ever made a report of contributors and we didn't maintain those records." He decided, however, that "what we do have left of them will be made public."

In May, Mr. Carter's spokesman, Rex Granum, said that a list was known to exist and that the Carter campaign staff was trying to locate it. Miss Rainwater later said that Mrs. Carter was looking through a "storage room" in Plains, Ga., for the list. Today, a Carter spokesman said that it would be ready shortly.

Ford Raises Supports for Wheat Prices

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP).—In an abrupt policy reversal that could have an impact in politically pivotal farm states, the administration yesterday boosted wheat-price supports by 50 per cent and ordered smaller support increases for corn and other grains.

The announcement was made 24 hours after Dawson Ahalt, senior economist at the Department of Agriculture, had said that the agency found "no economic justification" for such assistance.

Acting Secretary of Agriculture John Knebel described the shift as a "very humane decision" that was unrelated to Republican efforts to nail down Midwestern farm states considered crucial to President Ford's election hopes.

On Tuesday, Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter called for a sharp increase in price supports to wheat farmers. After four years of excellent prices, wheat growers' returns have slipped sharply in recent weeks. The government estimates that wheat stocks would swell to nearly 25 million tons next year, the largest U.S. surplus since the world nearly ran out of food surpluses in 1973.

Mr. Knebel said that yesterday's move was aimed at "bridging a difficult situation" until prices move upward again. He estimated the cost to taxpayers this year and next at about $97 million.

"We do not feel this action will add to food inflation and it is not a measure to get the government back into the commodity business," he said.

The announcement sets the stage for a Ford campaign foray into Illinois and Iowa tomorrow to woo the farm vote.

Republican strategists view a strong showing in the farm belt as mandatory for a Ford victory. Several big corn and wheat states, such as Oklahoma, South Dakota and Iowa, are considered close races. In Illinois, Mr. Ford is thought to need strong rural backing to offset Mr. Carter's strength in the cities.

After 3 Dozen Die

Ford Is Given Swine Flu Shot, Bolstering Troubled Program

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP).—Swine flu clinics in several areas reopened today as the troubled immunization program received new support from President Ford and his family, who received their vaccinations at the White House.

Officials in the Pittsburgh area said that they would resume their immunization program for the elderly Monday. The announcement Tuesday of the deaths of three elderly Pittsburgh residents, who were vaccinated at a local clinic, touched off the concern that led to the suspension of immunization programs in parts of Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

"The official explanation is the three deaths were a coincidence," said Dr. Frank Clack, director of the Allegheny County Health Department.

In Pittsburgh, Dr. Ray Titchworth, chairman of the County Health Board, said that all three victims there had chronic heart problems and two were ill at the time they got their shots. "They would have died anyway," he said.

New reports surfaced elsewhere today of elderly or chronically ill persons—more than three dozen in 20 states—who died from within a few hours to a few days after they were vaccinated. But officials in virtually every case said that the immunizations were not to blame.

"All the test results so far and the evidence at hand do not indicate any connection between the vaccine and the reported deaths," said Dr. Theodore Cooper, assistant secretary for health in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

State vaccination programs that had been halted in Illinois and Louisiana were resumed today; Vermont planned to reopen its clinics tomorrow, and New Mexico and Alaska announced that they also were resuming their vaccination programs shortly. A Maine official said that he expected to issue an order tomorrow resuming the program. Immunization clinics remained suspended in Texas, Michigan and Wisconsin and in parts of six other states. The vaccination program has not yet started in 21 states.

The $135-million mass-vaccination program—designed to affect 200 million Americans—was proposed by Mr. Ford after four soldiers caught swine flu at Fort Dix, N.J., last year. One of the soldiers died.

The President received his vaccination from the White House physician, Dr. William Lukash, who assured him that there was no danger.

"I didn't even know it," said Mr. Ford, 63, when asked how the shot felt. He urged that reporters and photographers line up for their swine flu shots as well, but White House photographer David Kennerly was the only taker.

Mrs. Ford and the couple's daughter, Susan, and son Jack, followed the President's example and got their shots.

Czechoslovakia Ousts Top Magazine Editor

PRAGUE, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Jiri Hajek, chief editor of the weekly magazine Tvorba, published by the Czechoslovak Communist party, has been ousted from his post, informed sources said today.

Mr. Hajek, not to be confused with the Dubcek-era foreign minister, was known as being "relatively liberal." He will be replaced by Jaroslav Korinek, deputy chief editor of the Communist party's daily newspaper Rude Pravo, the sources said.

Congress to Get Chance to Block Israel Arms Sale

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The State Department said today it will give Congress full opportunity to review and possibly block the sale of two new weapons systems to Israel.

Informed sources disclosed yesterday that President Ford decided to sell Israel "concussion bombs" and a supersophisticated infrared weapons control system without consulting either the Defense or State Departments.

Some opposition has developed to the sale in Congress and within the State Department and the Pentagon.

"We have no plans to send any notification of letters of offer for these items to Congress before Congress returns in January, 1977," a State Department statement said today.

The administration has the option of sending such sales offers to Congress—which is in recess—immediately. By law, Congress must refuse such moves within 30 calendar days after receiving them, or they are automatically approved. Since Congress is in recess key committees would not act in the sale within 30 days and it would go through without debate.

ARG

Japanese Dismantle MiG for Voyage Home

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The MiG-25 fighter plane in which a Soviet airman defected to Japan Sept. 6 was divided into 13 parts today and crated for a voyage home on a Soviet freighter.

A spokesman for the Japan Air Self-Defense Force at Hyakuri air base, 55 miles north of Tokyo, where the plane was examined by Japanese and U.S. experts, said that the MiG would be trucked to the port of Hitachi, 50 miles north of Tokyo on the Pacific coast.

No More Counterinsurgency

Green Berets Return to Guerrilla Role

By Richard Halloran

FORT BRAGG, N.C., Oct. 14 (NYT).—The Army's elite Special Forces, which made their reputation in counterinsurgency operations against Communist guerrillas in the Vietnam war, have taken on a new job.

A task force of 96 highly trained Green Beret soldiers is on a 12-hour alert here, ready to slip out to rescue a kidnapped U.S. ambassador, recover a stolen nuclear weapon or free the victims of a terrorist hijacking.

The new job is in line with the changed mission of the force after the end of the Vietnam war. The Special Forces have reverted to the role assigned when they were formed in the early 1950s. They are guerrillas themselves, not just assigned to fighting guerrillas or to train others to fight them.

"As wearers of the green beret," said an officer here, "we are supposed to be teachers, developers and organizers of guerrilla forces." They are also trained for clandestine operations such as penetrating deep into enemy territory to gather strategic intelligence.

Civilian Revolt

On a training exercise one night within the next few weeks, 12 soldiers will drop out of the sky into a thick forest in western North Carolina, roll up and bury their parachutes and move out quietly to meet a band of "civilian revolutionaries."

The soldiers will organize the civilians into a guerrilla force, train them in weapons, demolition and tactics, and then lead them on raids and ambushes against the authorities, whom the civilians consider to be oppressive.

If the soldiers are successful after a week of action, the maneuver will end and they will come back to Fort Bragg to be awarded their green berets, symbolic of their acceptance into the Army's Special Forces.

The Special Forces organization is smaller and leaner than it was during the Vietnam war. They are authorized 3,100 qualified men, plus others for support, down from a peak of 8,000 during the war.

Other Missions

The 5th and 7th Special Forces Groups are here at Fort Bragg, with the 7th having a battalion of about 260 men deployed in the Panama Canal Zone. The 10th Special Forces Group is at Fort Devens, Mass., with a battalion posted in Europe. There are also four groups in the Army Reserve.

The Green Berets have retained their mission of assisting threatened governments that are supported by the United States, but that mission now has a lower priority. They are also capable of helping out after a natural disaster and were the first into Guatemala after the earthquake there last February.

Pentagon planners contend that the Special Forces contribute to deterrence. "We worry about what the Russians are going to do with their seven airborne divisions," says one officer. "Our Special Forces cause the Russians to worry about what we're going to do."

Despite the new emphasis, some Green Berets wonder what their role really is. Many are envious of the Israelis who struck the Entebbe airfield in Uganda to free victims of an air hijacking.

Some tinker with the idea that, in addition to their other missions, Green Berets should be trained in urban guerrilla warfare. Still others say they should stick to clandestine operations and training foreign guerrillas friendly to the United States, while leaving direct action to the Rangers, specialized light infantry.

Varied Training

The Special Forces, like any peacetime army, are training for everything, from parachuting free falls from 20,000 feet over the earth to scuba dives 130 feet under the sea. "We're busy," says a staff officer. "We're not doing anything spectacular, but we're working our tail ends off."

Individual Green Berets are attending military specialty schools, are enrolled in advanced intelligence and operations courses and are taking language and area training. Everyone keeps physically fit, with 48-year-old colonels and master sergeants still running at least four miles a day. "There are no fat men on this post," one said.

Those on alert are subject to "callouts," in which training officers suddenly blow the whistle and send them off for drills of 36 to 72 hours that may call for parachuting into the waters off Key West, simulating an attack on the naval station there to rescue a political hostage and escaping by boat to meet an airplane that will bring them home.

In addition, a contingent of Green Beret officers and sergeants has temporarily been pulled off its regular duties to train 1,000 basic-training recruits here. The Army took in more than planned last summer and 11 posts around the country have been ordered to train the overflow.

Only about half the 30 men who start each Special Forces course make it through the first phase of training, in which recruits must survive alone in rugged terrain for 10 days and complete nighttime missions. "We want a guy with some self-confidence," a captain said. "We want a guy who can operate at night—the Viet Cong ran circles around us at night in Vietnam. And we want a guy who can follow instructions."

The second phase of training includes intensive work on light and heavy weapons, both U.S. and foreign, or radio communications, or engineering and demolition, or field medicine, to give a man a specialty. A few more recruits fall out here.

The third phase includes training in guerrilla tactics, intelligence gathering, sabotage and the final problem of dropping into the forest to organize the guerrilla band. The civilians are played by soldiers not in Special Forces—and by a few true civilians who join in for the fun of it.

Fallout in W. Germany

BRUNSWICK, West Germany, Oct. 14 (AP).—The radiation laboratory of West Germany's Federal Physics and Technology Institute announced today that it has detected radioactive fallout over northern Germany, apparently from China's latest A-bomb explosion. A statement said the low-level fallout presents no health danger.

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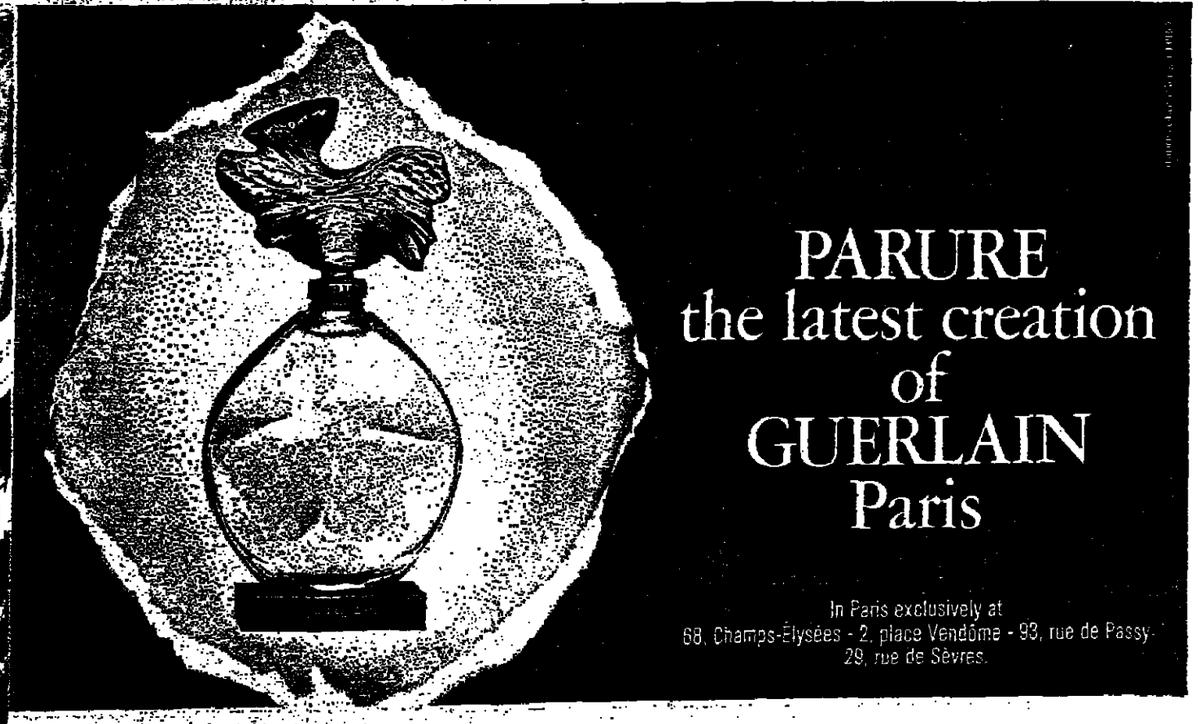
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Giscard's Effort Has French Asking If Presidents Should Write Books

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 14 (IHT).—On the bookstands for less than a week, author Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's first book is already a best-seller but a critical failure. The French are asking themselves if their President should be writing books.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's work, a 175-page volume called "Démocratie Française," lays out a "charter" for France, a kind of blueprint for political, moral, social and economic development of the nation.

The critics have greeted it with skepticism, even cynicism: "Does to govern also mean to write?" Le Monde asked. "Utopia," said the Quotidien de Paris. "Why hasn't he put any of this into effect?" Socialist leader Michel Rocard asked. They have wondered where the President found time to write it, to which the Elysée Palace has punctiliously replied that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing wrote it over a year's time in longhand, working only weekends and holidays.

Composed of one part Swedish Socialism, one part Giscardian idealism, one part response to the French Left's Common Program for Government and one part a Gallic version of Mao Tse-tung's "little red book," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's "little blue book" sold out its 200,000 first printing in two days this week. A second printing of 400,000 is under way.

Its Own Course

The theme of the book is one that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has defended during much of his political life: that France needs to chart its own course, somewhere between collectivism and capitalism. It is not far removed from what the Gaullists used to call "the third way." This time it has been put in black and white, with the French being told what is wrong with them and how they must change to achieve the goal.

He writes that France has "ceased to be an archaeological and gastronomical curiosity in the world and has become a respected, modern nation."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is both fascinated and appalled with the French character, as De Gaulle was. He sees a kind of national schizophrenia, where the Frenchman's best qualities are canceled in a battle of much motion but little progress.

The President calls the French character: "Fast, but changeable; generous by nature, but restrained by a basic instinct of possession; loving discussion, but often preferring the fait accompli; passionately proud of France, but knowing little of France's image abroad; loving the exchange of ideas, but conservative; spiritual, elegant, decent, but loving the practical joke, carousing, challenging. Affecting cynicism and bragadoccio, but basically the most sensitive people in the world."

Too Much Injustice

Having flattered their love of complexity, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing says what is wrong: France is a nation with too much "injustice, inequality and privilege." People are too isolated and cut off from each other, locked into hostile social groups, rejecting any notion of peaceful evolution and change. One group is victim of a discredited ideology still preaching class struggle, while the other is busy beating it off, defending its own terrain. The pity, explains Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, is that none of it need be.

"Démocratie Française" is a highly unusual book for an incumbent president. French commentators have had a hard time finding a precedent, although Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski suggested Roman philosopher-Emperor Marcus Aurelius. The book has found many critics and few defenders, with the Gaullists being particularly conspicuous by their discretion.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing called this week for a large national debate on the themes of the book and promised a second book in a year's time on the results of the debate.

To assure its wide distribution, it is being sold at only 15 francs ($3) which, while low, is $2 more than the left's Common Program for Government book, published four years ago and having since sold well over a million copies. The proceeds of the President's book will go to charity.

In the work, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing first rejects any kind of collectivism for France. He exalts the individual and says, "Human beings aspire to more than being ants in a colony." Collectivism, for him, destroys initiative, the family, culture and the economy. It is not for France.

He also turns on classical capitalism, although not quite so sharply. Capitalism is out of date, inadequate for the needs of our complicated societies. It must steadily give way to "new laws and guarantees, diverse protections, coalitions and understandings between workers and employers . . . and, as a last resort, the intervention of the state."

How to Get There

At no time is the author very precise about how to get where he wants to go. The book is philosophical, discursive, reasonable and vaguely Socialist, even to the point of using former Swedish Premier Olof Palme's description of the "gentle society" as being the ultimate goal.

It is the idealism of the book that has the politicians privately scoffing. They say that it will be used to criticize what the government has not accomplished. They say that it shows the President once more as too naïve, too isolated, too reflective to be an effective president. They are saying that it is certain that in an election today he would be beaten by a man of action, such as Gaullist Jacques Chirac, who thinks the book was a bad idea.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has indicated in the past that he would like to be a writer and might try his hand at the novel when he is no longer President. He has admired the literary style of François Mitterrand, his Socialist rival for the presidency, and he sent Mr. Mitterrand a dedicated copy of this book. When he announced work on the book more than a year ago, he indicated that the ideological terrain was too readily being conceded to the left and that his charter would offer the alternative.

To the degree that he is precise, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing calls for an end to the division of France in two by reinforcing the center. Through efforts of the individual and the state, he says, this "stable and prosperous center will expand, progressively and peacefully integrating the whole of French society." It will eliminate "poverty, privilege and discrimination."

At His Weakest

How is this to be done? Here Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is at his weakest. It will be achieved, he writes, through cooperation, moderation and above all "self-discipline."

"Democratic society must count on the self-discipline of its members," he says. Discipline cannot be imposed as in autocratic states. Self-discipline means "objectivity, moderation, respect for others, the right of rectification. In a pluralistic society, it is not only up to the central authority, but up to each of the social bodies to set limits that cannot be passed."

If this is done, he says, the "ideological divorce" in France will be ended and the more harmonious society achieved that he finds in the United States, West Germany, northern Europe in general and even in Britain.

His unmistakable nostalgia for much that is socialistic softened the French Socialists' criticism of the book this week. While the Communists have dismissed it as a "contorted cry for outmoded society," the principal Socialist criticism of the President has been for not putting the ideas into practice.

Thus, Jean Daniel, editor of le Nouvel Observateur, labeled Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "schizophrenic. His thoughts are left, but his actions right." And Claude Estier, a Socialist party deputy leader, remarked that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was "coming closer to the Socialists and casting doubts on the Gaullists and Communists."

Extended Hand

Despite the hand extended to the Socialists, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing clearly rejects their pet projects, including nationalization of industry and workers' self-management. Nationalized industries, he says, "make small profits, pay small taxes" and generally are not competitive. Self-management, he says, is impractical on a small scale and leads to collectivization on a large scale.



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

The overall goal? Mr. Giscard d'Estaing sums it up in his last paragraph: "After everything has been opened up, liberated, humanized by our common effort, it will still remain that from some individual spirit, or perhaps our collective conscience, springs up the ray of light to illuminate the world; that of a new civilization, bringing together in the same perception the liberation of the individual and the blueprint for the destiny of the human species."

Obituary

Dame Edith Evans, Actress, Performed for Six Decades

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP).—Dame Edith Evans, 88, the English actress whose career spanned more than six decades on the stage and screen, died at her country home today after a short illness.

Dame Edith made her first professional stage appearance in 1912 in London's Covent Garden as Cressida in Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida" and embarked on a career that covered the whole range of dramatic acting, from Shakespearean tragedy to modern comedy.

Dame Edith rose from obscurity as a milliner's apprentice to become one of the grand old dames of the acting profession.

"I never wanted to be on the stage," she once said. "But once I was there I knew that's where I belonged."

After years of distinguished stage performances in plays by Shaw, Chekhov and Shakespeare, the London-born actress, at 60, began a career as a film star.

Screen Debut

Her screen debut was in 1948 in "The Queen of Spades," but the film role that brought her the most international acclaim was as a frail, half-crazed old woman in "The Whisperers," released in 1967 when she was 79.

That role as a lonely old woman dreaming in her crumbling hovel of an imaginary glorious past won a series of international awards. She received the Silver Bear at the Berlin Film Festival, the Golden Globe in Hollywood and the New York Film Critics Award.

At home, she won the British Film Academy Award and the Variety Club of Great Britain Award.

Dame Edith was perhaps best remembered in Britain for her interpretation of Lady Bracknell in the stage and film versions of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest."

'A Handbag'

Two words from that role—"a handbag"—are indelibly traced in the minds of many British film and theatergoers. Lady Bracknell spoke those words in incredulous horror after John Worthing confessed he had been found as a baby in a handbag.

The actress was made a dame commander of the British Empire in 1946 for her services to the theater.

Even in her 80s, she made an occasional stage or radio appearance. In 1973 and 1974 she appeared in a show called "Edith Evans . . . and Friends," in which she read poems and speeches from plays associated with her long career. Earlier this year, she gave a 45-minute performance before a selected audience which was broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corp.

She announced then that it would be her last performance. She was 88 and had had a heart attack which restricted her vocal power and range, and she retired to her Tudor cottage near Goudhurst, in Kent.



Dame Edith Evans

A Touch of French Dressing Puts Confusion in Quebec Menu

QUEBEC, Oct. 14 (AP).—The English-only snack-bar menu in the building housing the offices of Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa has been replaced, but the French-language translations may be leaving some patrons in the dark.

"I would have ordered a *hambourgeois* but I don't know what it is," a security guard joked yesterday as he passed the cashier in the cafeteria.

The English-only menu disappeared soon after published reports two weeks ago that it violated Quebec's official language act.

Under the controversial law, all menus must be in French, although other languages are permitted as well.

In the new bill of fare, hot dog has been replaced by *chien chaud*—a direct translation seldom used by Quebec residents. Another term never seen in Quebec restaurants: *sandwich au fromage fondant* (a melting cheese sandwich).

Hot chicken has become *sandwich chaud au poulet*. As an official of the French Language Board said earlier, it is the sauce poured over the sandwich which is hot and not the chicken. Therefore, he said, *sandwich au poulet chaud* is considered incorrect.

Finnish Poll Sees Communist Gains

HELSINKI, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—A nationwide poll published here forecasts a swing of nearly 3 per cent in favor of the Communists in next week's Finnish local elections.

The Communists were dropped from the coalition government last month in a row over the budget.

The poll in Finland's largest-circulation newspaper, Helsingin Sanomat, however, showed that non-Socialist parties would get 54.7 per cent of the vote.

Baader-Meinhof Deal Denied by Prosecutor

STUTTGART, Oct. 14 (AP).—The federal prosecutor denied under oath today that special deals were made to induce three leftist radicals to turn state's evidence against leaders of the Baader-Meinhof anarchist gang.

Prosecutor Siegfried Buback, denying the defense's allegations of collusion, insisted that Karl-Heinz Ruhland, Dirk Hoff and Gerhard Mueller testified without receiving concessions regarding cases pending against them.

African Disease Is Identified And Reported to Be Incurable

GENEVA, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—A disease in Central Africa, which has killed more than 300 persons, has been identified and has no known cure, the World Health Organization said today.

Simultaneous tests in top security laboratories in Britain, Belgium and the United States identified the strain as a variant of an extremely rare viral infection known as the Marburg Disease. It was first identified when 30 laboratory technicians at Marburg, West Germany, fell ill in 1967 after handling organs of a dead African monkey. Seven technicians later died.

Since July, the virus has been reported in the southern Sudan, Zaire, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

WHO said that the virus strains found in the samples from Sudan and Zaire had different antigenes from the previous form of the Marburg Disease and no antidotes were yet known.

U.S. Acts to Oust Alleged Ex-Nazis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP).—The Justice Department announced yesterday that it had begun deportation proceedings against three alleged Nazi war criminals, each of whom has been living in the United States for more than 24 years.

One of the three is accused of having participated in executions and the other two of having selected Jews for execution and of having committed assaults.

The only person ever removed from the United States for war crimes was Hermine Braunsteiner Ryan. She was not deported, but was extradited to West Germany in 1973 and is awaiting trial there on charges of having murdered Jews. The three men named by the Justice Department are Karlis Detlavs and Boleslavs Maikovskis, both Latvians, and Bronius Kaminskas, a Lithuanian.

Bangkok Is Quiet On Anniversary Of '73 Overthrow

BANGKOK, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Feared disturbances to mark the third anniversary of the Oct. 14, 1973, overthrow of the former Thai military government failed to materialize today, but the new military government rounded up what it considered potential troublemakers.

Even before Adm. Sa-Ngad Chaloryu and his National Administrative Reform Council of generals and admirals staged their coup on Oct. 6, there had been vague rumors of "trouble" planned by both leftists and rightists for the anniversary.

But Bangkok was quiet throughout the day, possibly because of a 10-p.m.-to-4:30-a.m. curfew imposed beginning yesterday and because of decrees by the Council enabling police to arrest "anyone who stirs up trouble."

Adm. Sa-Ngad announced today that "the curfew might be lifted in three days."

Police in the capital were seen arresting men on the streets who did not have valid identification cards or could not prove they had a fixed residence.

A group of more than a dozen exiles from Burma known to be opposed to the government of Ne Win were seized at their homes, police sources said, along with unspecified "communications equipment."

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Exiled Propaganda Director

Book by Ex-Aide Challenges Castro's View of Revolution

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Oct. 14 (WP).—One of Fidel Castro's closest collaborators in the Cuban revolution has spirited hundreds of letters, notes and interviews from the guerilla war years out of Cuba and is publishing them here this week in a book that implicitly challenges Premier Castro's version of the revolution.

The book, entitled "Journal of the Cuban Revolution," is by Carlos Franqui, who was director of propaganda for Mr. Castro's July 26 Movement and editor of the newspaper Revolucion in Havana until 1963, when he broke with Mr. Castro.

Mr. Franqui, 55, has lived quietly in exile in Italy since leaving Cuba in 1968.

His book, published in French and Spanish-language editions here and the target of bids by three major U.S. publishers, presents an intimate and often appealing picture of Mr. Castro during the revolutionary years, cooking spaghetti in a prison cell, discovering works by Marx and Lenin, or writing to Ernesto (Che) Guevara that an operation "was a total screw-up. I'm out of ammunition... send me 4,000 rounds when you can."

'War Was Over'

"When the war was over, Fidel and El Che began to rewrite the history of the revolution," Mr. Franqui said in an interview. "I wanted the documents to speak for themselves, to show what really had happened, so nothing has been edited or changed."

Speaking in heavily accented French, the journalist paused, his voice nearly breaking when he spoke the two names. Admiration and affection for Mr. Castro and Guevara was evident throughout the interview along with Mr. Franqui's criticisms of the police state system that was gradually established in Cuba after Mr. Castro's victory in 1959.

The book is likely to generate controversy here because of Mr. Franqui's revisionist approach to a revolution that still captivates French leftist and student circles and because of an editing change by his French publishers that Mr. Franqui says he did not approve.

In trimming the 754-page Spanish edition by nearly 200 pages, the French publishers have eliminated a subtle criticism of Mr. Castro's authoritarian rule.

Change Is Made

Mr. Franqui, early in the book, describes the revolutionary movement's original opposition to the Latin American "caudillo," or military dictator, and then closes the book by applying the word to Mr. Castro as he assumes power in 1959. The French edition changes "caudillo" to "unchallenged leader."

A spokesman for the Seuil publishing house said that the team of translators who worked on the book had possibly made a translating error. Seuil has published many books sympathetic to Mr. Castro, including the works of revolutionary philosopher Regis Debray.

Mr. Franqui describes himself as a Socialist who came to Europe because he could not live in "right-wing Cuban exile communities in the United States" or military dictatorships elsewhere in Latin America.

He began to assemble material for his book in 1961, when, he said, Mr. Castro ordered documents covering the revolution turned over to the state. "The intention to rewrite the history was already there," Mr. Franqui said. "I had begun work on a manuscript and did not want to give it up."

Letters, Papers

He says that he microfilmed parts of about 250 books, and thousands of letters, newspapers and his notes from interviews during the next seven years.

While making frequent trips to Europe to arrange cultural contacts for the Cuban government, Mr. Franqui said, he stored the microfilm abroad. He declined to elaborate.

Mr. Franqui asserted that government copies of the important documents of the guerrilla war were shipped to Moscow in 1966 to be stored in a nuclear bomb shelter.

He refused to say if he would write another volume on the post-revolutionary period that produced his deep disillusionment, but he spiced the interview with vignettes about Mr. Castro during the 1962 missile crisis.

'Your Problem'

"Fidel learned about Khrushchev's decision to pull the missiles out through an Associated Press dispatch that I read to him on the phone," Mr. Franqui said. "He was very upset. I asked him how we should handle it [in the media] and all he could say was, 'That's your problem.'"

The establishing of strict censorship, the sudden rise to prominence of old-line Cuban Communists and sweeping arrests of about 5,000 persons at a time in 1961 disillusioned Mr. Franqui. "Lots of the detainees were my friends. Ninety per cent of them were released, but the damage had been done. The police had been given a sense of complete power."

In his book and in the interview Mr. Franqui did not draw a firm conclusion on the question of whether Mr. Castro was a convinced Communist before coming to power.

The book quotes Mr. Castro's own description of reading Marxist works in prison. Mr. Franqui said in the interview that "Fidel was always careful not to make any radical or pro-socialist declarations during the guerrilla war. He didn't want to warn his enemies or attract more opposition.

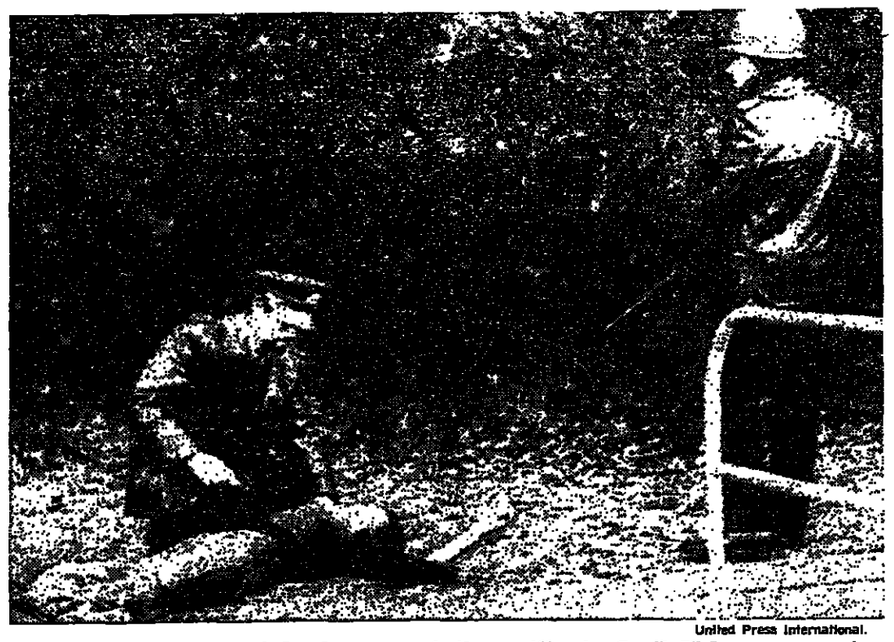
"But even today, you can't say that Fidel is a classic Communist," Mr. Franqui said.

Party Congress Set for Vietnam

BANGKOK, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Vietnam's Communists will hold their first party congress in more than 16 years just before Christmas, the Vietnam News Agency has reported.

VNA said a new party Central Committee will be chosen, an indication that the Vietnamese are planning to shake up at least the second echelon of leadership.

It will be the first party congress since 1960. The Central Committee—which currently has 41 members—has been without a chairman since the death of Ho Chi Minh on Sept. 3, 1969.



United Press International.

DOUBLING UP—A helmeted policeman pointing a rifle at a South Moluccan youngster as another policeman knelt on the youth and searched him in sweep of Dutch camp.

Six Hurt as Dutch Police, Moluccans Clash

VAASEN, the Netherlands, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Five policemen were injured when stone-throwing youths resisted an attempt to evacuate a South Moluccan settlement today, police said.

A South Moluccan youth suffered a bullet wound in the throat as shots were fired by riot policemen of the 470-member force invading the camp, a spokesman said.

The Moluccans' resistance was broken by an attack with tear-gas grenades four hours after the police action started at dawn. The Moluccans set a house in the settlement afire with gasoline bombs, the spokesman said.

Fourteen South Moluccans were arrested, police said.

The action was decided upon after authorities learned that youths among the 360 Moluccans in the camp planned armed resistance against the eviction, which had been ordered so that the barrack-like wooden living quarters could be replaced by brick houses.

The spokesman said that the riot squads, armed with submachine guns and supported by 12 armored vehicles, exchanged sporadic shots with Moluccans, who fired at them at the start of the operation.

Police dispersed a crowd of about 200 youths, but a few dozen took refuge in some shacks. When they refused to surrender, steel-helmeted police, carrying shields, flushed them out with tear-gas grenades.

The camp at Vaassen, in the central part of the country, has been used since 1957 and was one of 60 settlements that once housed the South Moluccan community in the Netherlands. Only two camps are now left.

A Moluccan said the eviction was resisted because it was seen as another effort by Dutch authorities to promote assimilation of the Moluccans by the Dutch people.

Goats May Cut New Trails In Firefighting

NICE, France, Oct. 14 (AP).—Forest-fire fighters in southern France are trying a new weapon—goats.

In an experiment, a herd of 50 goats will be used to "cut firebreaks" in the Massif des Maures, the rugged forest land along the French Riviera which is swept by fires each summer.

Kept in line by electric fences, the goats will munch the underbrush along firebreak lines during the next three years.

The idea was launched by Louis Perrin, a local farmer who has used 60 goats and 50 sheep to keep about 250 acres of undergrowth on his property under fire control since 1951.

'Bicentennial Schlock' Given Its Due in U.S. Exhibition

BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 14 (NYT).—Lest the Bicentennial glow too brightly in memory, Prof. Jesse Lemisch, a historian, has just created his monument to that interstate commerce, entitled "Bicentennial Schlock."

In a show presented by the Office of Cultural Affairs of the State University of New York here, Prof. Lemisch has included the text of the Declaration of Independence converted into a kite as well as into a shopping bag. Here are Bicentennial motif paper cups, milk cartons and an eight-piece dinnerware service of paper plates—all disposable patriotism.

Schlock, a word derived from Yiddish, is shoddy and cheap merchandise, and Prof. Lemisch told his students, "Our schlock must be real schlock, available schlock, cheap schlock."

The exhibition represents what Prof. Lemisch calls "the Bicentennial's most pervasive manifestation and perhaps its most enduring heritage."

He began the collection by advising his students in American Studies 200 (A) that they had a rare chance to analyze patriotism before it turned into garbage. "We owe it to those who will come after us," he wrote, "to preserve and interpret these priceless relics."

Prof. Lemisch is a colonial historian, his self-proclaimed passion is the American Revolution, and his question is: "How many of us are lucky enough to see the central passion of our creative lives translated into the Disney version, and for sale, in this translation, in every supermarket, and broadcast in every medium?"

When a news agency reported that he was collecting schlock, he began receiving contributions from all over the country. Anna Brosio of Muncie, Ind., reported that at the end of June she had gone into the hospital. When she was wheeled into the operating theater, everyone was wearing a red, white and blue, striped and starred surgical cap. The sample she enclosed with her letter is a prize exhibit.

Hardly less moving is the ad by the Collegeville (Pa.) Inn., offering a Bicentennial wedding. "The freedom of choice is yours—pick your price," it suggests, and offers to feed 125 guests for either $1776 or $1976.

Prof. Lemisch has also included Time magazine's special 1776 issue with Jefferson as cover subject. "Definitely schlock," he said "and awful history."

One showcase features a Bicentennial tie, emblazoned "1776" and "1976." A caption identifies it as "gift of Prof. Lemisch's mother." Next to it is a belt with a Bicentennial buckle—"on loan from Prof. Lemisch." Even a pair of his trousers is hung, beneath a Bicentennial bag from the dry cleaner.

Scouring the evidence, Prof. Lemisch developed historical conclusions: "Nobody asked for Bicentennial schlock, and nobody will take responsibility for it... No one takes it seriously. Nobody was taken in."

Soviet Scientist Feels 1908 Blast Was Space Ship

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (UPI).—A prominent Soviet scientist said today that a mysterious powerful explosion 68 years ago in central Siberia could have been caused by a crashing nuclear-powered space ship from an alien planet.

The Soviet news agency Tass reported that Alexei Zolotov, a noted scientist, had just returned from the area after studying the mystery for years with a team of other scientists.

"He assumes that the body which ripped into the earth's atmosphere might have been of artificial origin—that is, it might have been a craft made by intelligent beings from other worlds of the universe," Tass said.

On June 30, 1908, in Tunguska, central Siberia, a violent blast shook the earth and was heard 745 miles away. The ground shuddered so violently that horses pulling ploughs 240 miles away were thrown to the ground.

"Our investigation in the course of 17 years seems to confirm our assumption that what took place in the Tungus taiga was a nuclear explosion," Mr. Zolotov said. "So far there is not a single fact that would contradict our nuclear hypothesis."

5 Greek Officers Jailed

ATHENS, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Five high-ranking officers of the Greek police were jailed today for terms of up to six years for torturing political prisoners during the military regime which collapsed in July, 1974.

8 New Soviet Volcanoes

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Eight new volcanoes have appeared in the Kamchatka peninsula in the Soviet Far East during the last year, Tass reported. One of them was continually active.

Southern Universities Surging To Close Gap With Rest of U.S.

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

ATLANTA, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Fifteen years ago, a blue-ribbon commission of Southern educators and public leaders compared the colleges and universities of their region with those elsewhere in the country and concluded that "the hour is late, the gap to be overcome is substantial."

Today, after a thorough, costly corrective effort, the South appears to have made notable progress in closing that gap.

Newly available statistics and studies show that overall expenditures for higher education in the majority of Southern states are now above national levels. Professors' salaries have become competitive. A number of institutions and graduate departments have achieved national rankings sufficient to slow the debilitating Northward "brain drain" of top Southern high school graduates.

At a time when the South is experiencing an era of unprecedented growth, Dixie schools increasingly are being looked upon as idea centers.

Vicious Circle

The region seems at last to have cracked the vicious circle of dispiriting poverty, unyielding prejudice and meddlesome politics that for decades, according to the 1961 commission, left its schools woefully short of money and of excellence except on the football field.

There is still no Harvard below the Mason-Dixon line. But when Southerners talk these days about Duke or the University of Texas, many speak more about new libraries and study programs than about new stadiums and quarterbacks.

The Southern Regional Education Board, the Atlanta-based interstate education compact that originally set up the 1961 study commission, has just completed several analyses of higher education in the South. They portray a picture of solid educational progress not only in expenditures and salaries but also in degree production and general attendance.

The board cautions against complacency—there are still many marginal institutions—and one board study urges renewed efforts to complete the improvement task. But in the foreword to another analysis, Winfred Godwin, the board's president, says:

"Over the past 15 years, the South has taken great strides toward achieving national parity in extending educational opportunity and strengthening its systems of post-high-school learning."

Among the strides, some chronicled by the board, some by other education agencies, are the following:

Though Southerners do not earn as much as Northerners or Westerners, they now contribute $12.10 of every $1,000 they make to higher education, compared with a national contribution of $10.98. National expenditures for higher education increased by 340 per cent between 1964 and 1974. But in the South, the rise was 390 per cent, including a 725-per-cent increase in South Carolina and rises of more than 450 per cent in North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and Mississippi.

Full professors in the South, once the lowest paid in the country, now make an average annual salary of $18,293, or slightly more than professors in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain states. The Southern salary is 85 per cent of the $21,638 received by Eastern professors, the best-paid in the country. Ten years ago, Southern professors made $9,656. That was only 75 per cent of the $12,940 then going to Western professors, the best paid in the country in the mid-1960s.

Research Funds

The South, with slightly more than a fourth of the country's population and accredited schools, now receives almost a fourth of the academic research and development funds given to top institutions by the federal government. Fifteen years ago, the region received only a sixth of the funds.

In keeping with a national trend, the South has greatly expanded its community college system in the last 15 years. There are now more than 300 of these institutions in the region, a threefold rise in two decades. Fifteen years ago, Southerners went to college at only 70 per cent of the national attendance rate. Now they go at 85 per cent.

As for the South's continuing educational weaknesses, the Southern Regional Educational Board suggests in one of its new studies that more attention be given to curriculums in terms of the job market.

It also suggests that more educational opportunities be extended to blacks, who account for 20 per cent of the region's population. At some major Southern schools, such as the University of Virginia and Tulane, blacks make up only 5 per cent of total enrollment.

Hung Jury Ends Murder Trial of Anti-War Activist

BOSTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—The trial for murder and armed robbery of Susan Saxe, the anti-war activist who made it to the FBI's ten-most-wanted list, ended yesterday in a hung jury, and the judge declared a mistrial.

The panel of six men and six women deliberated nearly five days without being able to reach a verdict. The jury announced at 3 p.m. that it was hopelessly deadlocked.

Superior Court Chief Justice Walter McLaughlin then announced a mistrial on all charges.

Mrs. Saxe was charged with the 1970 robbery of the State Street Bank, Brighton Branch. Boston patrolman Walter Schroeder was shot to death by an alleged backup man for the robbery team.

Justice McLaughlin instructed the jury not to discuss the case or their votes on it outside the courtroom, saying such discussions would make it difficult to find a "fair and impartial jury" for a possible second trial.

The jury, in a note to the judge, said, "We are numb from the discussion and have reached a point where further discussion" would be meaningless.

The jury said its members "do not have and cannot foresee" any agreement on any of the three indictments.

U.S. Apologizes To Japan Over Mock A-Bombing

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The U.S. Embassy in Tokyo today expressed regret to the Japanese government over the resentment stirred up in Japan by reenactment in Texas of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, an embassy spokesman said.

Toshio Yamazaki, director general of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, told parliament that the United States had "apologized."

An air show Saturday and Sunday in Harlingen, Texas, featured a reenactment of history's first atomic bombing.

The simulated atomic bomb was dropped from a B-29 bomber flown by retired U.S. Air Force Gen. Paul Tibbets, commander of the Enola Gay, the plane that carried out the Hiroshima bombing.

The show also included reenactment of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.

EEC plans disclosed by business consultancy

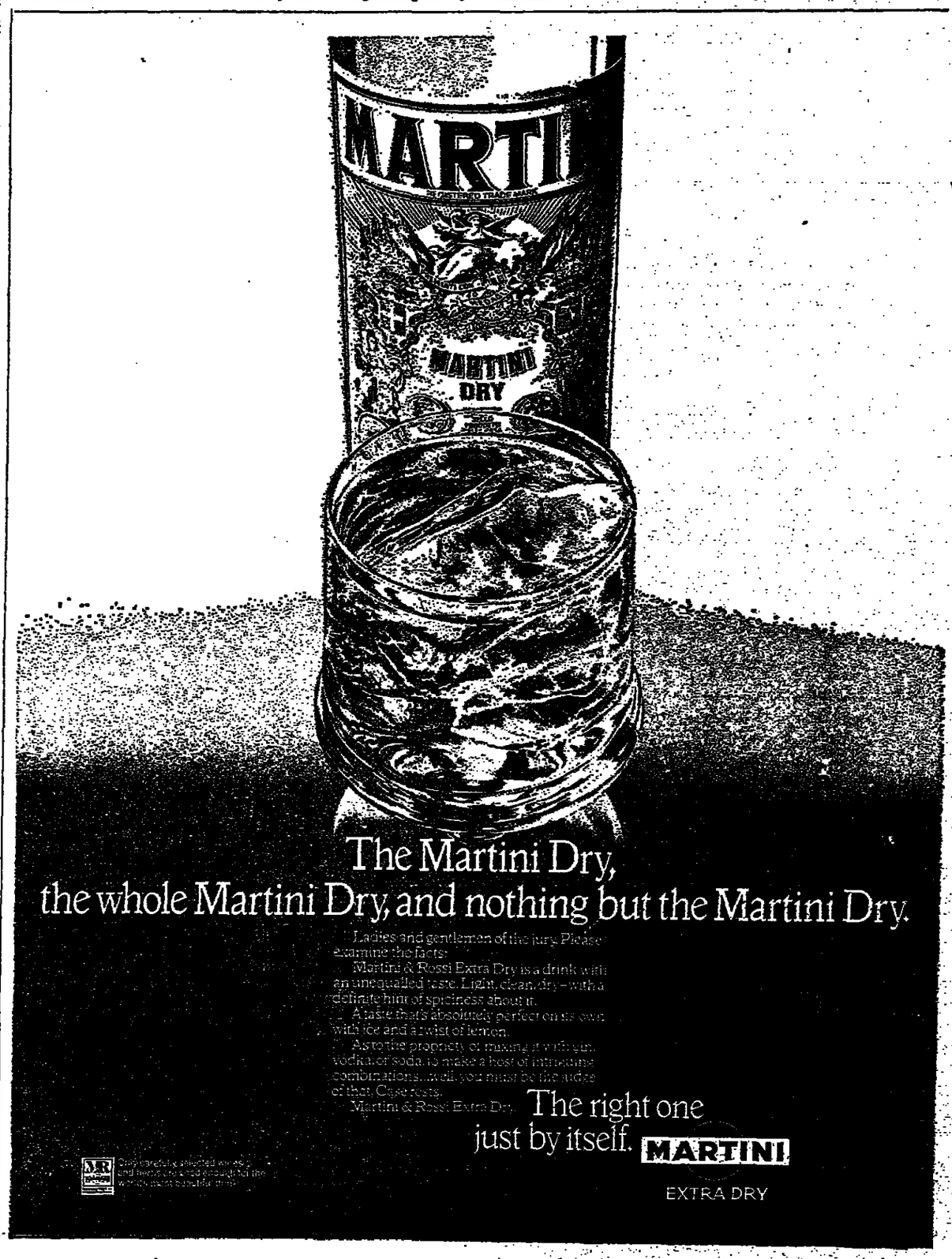
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Page 6—Friday, October 15, 1976 *

Toward a Military 'Solution'

In a more or less civil war, as in Lebanon, military lines are seldom sharply drawn—strategies of attack and defense become largely matters of tactics, and the fighting is seldom of a kind that permits the journalist or even the historian to draw clear maps to illustrate the action. In Lebanon, there are points of special importance in the present combat—the hills around Beirut and along the Beirut-Damascus highway; the port of Sidon, whence the Palestinian-leftist forces draw most of their supplies. But in general it would seem that Syria is now seeking what is essentially a military solution before Arab leaders convene Monday for political discussions of the complex Lebanese problem.

The Syrians are exerting force in calculated spurts. They would accept Palestinian withdrawal from strong points and recognition of Syria's police role without further application of strength—but this is not a compromise, it is fundamentally a Syrian victory that is being sought. And implied in such a policy are all the strengths and weaknesses of military victory

Whatever the sources—social, economic or religious—that precipitated the Lebanese civil war, the Palestinians now loom as the critical element in the fighting. Presumably, therefore, whatever accommodations can be reached between Moslems and Christians will require agreement on the status of the Palestinians. This, of course, involved the *major diplomacy of the whole Middle East.* What the Syrians (and the Christians) presently want is a reduction of the Palestinians to an approximation of their old status as exiles given refuge, not a political element that threatens war with Israel and Moslem domination within Lebanon. Only then, presumably, can the ultimate fate of the Palestinians be determined.

That the Syrians should be seeking to bring this about seems a reversal of the earlier role they played. It is not a popular move, so far as many of Syria's Arab associates are concerned. But since it does tend to sharpen distinctions between radicals and moderates within the Arab camp, the latter are not disposed to close ranks with the former against the Damascus government.

Nevertheless, whenever a military success is achieved by Syria it will not be—as the United Nations discovered after the Nazi and Japanese surrenders in 1945—a solution.

Rather, a diplomatic Pandora's box will be opened that only statesmanlike action by all concerned can close again. What can be said for the present Syrian drive, however, is that if it succeeds, there will be a Lebanon again—a Lebanon wasted and embittered by years of war, but at least a national entity instead of a boiling stew of armed factions. And with that fact restored to the melange of hopes, fears and assorted emotions of the Middle East, the long-term problems can be approached. As in so many areas of this troubled world, the opening of doors to discussion is as much as can be hoped for, even if those doors have to be pried open with bayonets or blasted down by gunfire.



'Maybe We're Just Not Ignoring Them Hard Enough . . .'

Disunity in Canada

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau shocked Canadians recently with his pessimistic view of the country's future. In a speech in Toronto, he said in effect that time was running out for solving some of the nation's major problems. He particularly stressed the bitter divisions between the federal and provincial governments on economic development policies and between English and French-speaking Canadians on the issues of bilingualism and biculturalism.

The surprising resignation Wednesday of Defense Minister James L Richardson not only gives point to Trudeau's gloom but raises doubts about the ability of his Liberal government to survive. Richardson was the fourth Cabinet minister to quit in a month, the sixth this year. But most important are the facts that he comes from the west (Manitoba), where Liberal support is weak, and that he resigned because he opposes the Prime Minister's language policy and proposals to place French on an equal basis with English in a new Canadian constitution.

* * *

Trudeau's longstanding objective of helping French speakers—a fourth of the population—feel at home anywhere in Canada by pushing bilingualism across the country has provoked bitter hostility, especially west of Ontario. Westerners do not accept the notion that this policy is essential for countering separatism in Quebec and thus for keeping Canada one nation. The language policy is another irritant for western provinces already alienated by what they regard as undue interference from Ottawa in the management of their abundant natural resources, including oil.

The other side of the language controversy was dramatized last summer, when the government was forced by a strike of airline pilots to back down on a plan for the use of French, along with English, in the traffic control towers of Montreal's international airports. Trudeau's appointment of a commission of judges to study the question was regarded by French-speaking Quebecois as a sellout of bilingualism. It brought the resignation from the Cabinet of Trudeau's closest political ally, Jean Marchand, and was regarded as a boon for the separatist cause in Quebec.

* * *

Richardson's abrupt departure—only a day after a revamped Trudeau government had presented its legislative program to a new session of Parliament—is an ominous development for reasons that have nothing to do with his ability as defense minister. It symbolizes the threat to Canadian unity—the menace of separatism not merely in Quebec but in the west as well, the long-run peril alluded to by Trudeau in his Toronto speech.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Tories Close Ranks

Britain's Conservative party has finally bridged the gap threatening its election prospects and tarnishing its credibility. Former Prime Minister Edward Heath has declared his "complete confidence" in the capacity of Margaret Thatcher—who supplanted him as Conservative leader 20 months ago—to take the difficult decisions necessary for rejuvenating the British economy.

Mr. Heath chose the most effective time and place to bestow his long-awaited blessing: the party's annual conference in Brighton. As a demonstration of party cohesion and unity of purpose, the Conservative affair furnished a striking contrast to the recent Labor party conference in Blackpool, where delegates, members of the national executive body and even some Cabinet ministers were more critical of their own government than of the Tory opposition.

* * *

Mr. Heath's endorsement of Mrs. Thatcher consisted of a single sentence in a speech heavy with foreboding about Britain's economic outlook. It was reminiscent of Ronald Reagan's tepid endorsement of President Ford at Kansas City. The former prime minister is understandably bitter about being ousted as leader after two hairline election defeats in 1974; and he remains at odds with other prominent Tories on some aspects of economic policy. But he now clearly accepts Mrs. Thatcher as party leader.

As if to underscore Mr Heath's somber words, the pound fell to a record low on the day he spoke; and a day later the Labor government boosted the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to an all-time high of 15 per cent to curb the money supply. These developments undoubtedly caused Mrs. Thatcher to tone down parts of her speech at the windup of the Tory conference. She called for a crusade against a "Marxist future" for Britain but deleted a demand that the government immediately resign.

* * *

If the severe measures the Labor government has adopted prove sufficient to restore confidence in Britain's economic recovery, Prime Minister Callaghan will be unlikely to call an election for the next two years. But the Conservative opposition is more united than at any time since its unexpected defeat in February of 1974; and Margaret Thatcher's prospects of ultimately becoming Britain's first woman prime minister have considerably improved.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 15, 190.

NEW YORK—The world is changing, even royalty. It is impossible that the Royal families of Europe should maintain their strength unless they consent to marry outside their own ring-fence. We see everywhere the old rigid rule breaking down. Even Queen Victoria permitted exceptions, and the recent marriage of the King of Serbia seems to have passed without convulsing Europe.

Fifty Years Ago

October 15, 1926

CHICAGO—Determined to take drastic steps to halt the series of crime outrages growing out of the desperate war between rival bootlegging gangs, Chief of Police Collins has sent out six special squads of picked detectives with orders to arrest every known gunman and gangster in the city. The public is demanding strong action after last week's machine-gun murders in the streets.

Carter and Kennedy Parallels

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK. — Parallels are often drawn between Jimmy Carter and John F. Kennedy: the fresh personality in politics, the outsider winning over the established forces in the Democratic party, the candidate's religion as an issue. But there is another Kennedy echo, one not so reassuring, that I think helps to explain the continuing doubts felt about Carter by some people naturally inclined to vote Democratic.

When Carter talks about foreign policy, there is occasionally a strident tone, an emphasis on U.S. power and prestige as if they alone could be determining factors—as if the world were simple enough to be straightened out by American, especially presidential, leadership. And that does have unhappy echoes of the early John Kennedy.

Those who have seen the recent television replay of the 1960 campaign debates have remarked on the strident, U.S.-centered quality of Kennedy's world view. That continued when he became president: In the Inaugural Address, the visit to Berlin, the fallout shelter program. Only in his last year, with the test ban treaty and other steps for peace, did Kennedy take a more mature position, counseling Americans that we could not expect to manage a complicated world.

Disastrous Arrogance

The talks of new U.S. leadership in the world, inspiring to so many when first heard in 1960, ended in the disastrous arrogance of Vietnam and Cambodia. It is not surprising, therefore, if people with memories worry when they think they hear echoes from that past in the 1976 campaign. And some thoughtful listeners heard them in Carter last week during the foreign policy debate.

"Strong" was the adjective most favored by Carter. On relations with the Soviet Union, on Panama, on the Mayaguez episode, on the Middle East, Carter left the impression that U.S. strength and presidential leadership could provide the solutions to problems that any sensible person knows are subtler than that.

Of course it is unfair to make elegant foreign policy judgments in hindsight on a totally political event. Carter's necessity in that debate was to establish himself as a forceful figure at home in foreign and defense affairs, and he accomplished that. No one sitting outside the glare of the television lights in that San Francisco auditorium should underestimate the difficulty of giving reflective answers under the pressures of such an event.

It would also be unfair to ignore Carter's sensitive comments in the debate on such hard problems as nuclear proliferation, U.S. arms sales abroad and this country's attitude toward brutal behavior by governments it supports. The last may be the issue on which the election result will make the clearest difference: Political prisoners in Chile or the Philippines or South Korea can hope for some effective U.S. influence for human decency in their country if Carter wins.

Political Courage

But what Carter did not do in the debate was to convey a sense of the complex and interlocking character of foreign affairs problems. A pressing example is how to deal with the Soviet Union. The military strength to resist any Soviet adventurism is essential, but so is the political courage to overcome Pentagon resistance and make the compromises necessary for meaningful arms control.

Or consider the question of morality in foreign policy. Vietnam teaches the danger of trying to impose an American vision of life on other countries by force. But it is another thing for the United States to be the economic and military prop keeping a dozen totalitarian governments in power, and still another when Washington fails even to voice traditional U.S. ideas of humanity. Why should the Soviet Union take U.S. protests against mistreatment of its dissenters seriously when we turn a blind eye to torture elsewhere?

Concern for Rights

The point is that foreign policy cannot have a single strand, a single theme. It is important that the United States have principles and that the world respect our faithfulness to them. But it is also important to have allies and usable military strength and the wit to make compromises for the sake of larger goals.

Carter undoubtedly understands all that. I have seen him over the last year, and I do not myself share the worry discernible in others that he would be too bristling a president. Long ago, long before it became popular to do so, he saw concern for human rights as an essential ingredient in U.S. foreign policy. Long ago he spoke out against the rash intervention in Angola and saw the problem there, correctly, as stemming from thoughtless U.S. support of the Portuguese dictatorship for so many years.

But if he appreciates the complexity of the world, as I think he does, he subordinates that understanding to the simplistic demands of politics. And his talk of strength does sound like the early Kennedy hubris. It would be reassuring if he said straight out that he cannot—that America cannot—solve everything. It would have helped if he had simply agreed with President Ford's best remark in the debate—that there is nothing more moral than peace.

Such concerns may seem politically naive in a year when most voters are evidently in a hawkish mood. But it should not be hard to run as the candidate of wise restraint against a President who tried to prolong the Vietnam war and become involved in Angola. And some day, if he is elected, Carter will have to think about the question left unanswered last week: When will human needs, here and abroad, be put ahead of weapons?

The Freeport Question

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—Before you conclude—on the basis of admittedly powerful contemporary evidence—that U.S. politicians are invariably incompetent debaters, remember that at Freeport, Ill., a debater asked his opponent:

"Can the people of a United States territory, in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a state constitution?"

The opponent replied:

"It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may or may not go into a territory under the Constitution, the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by local police regulations. Those police regulations can only be established by the local legislature, and if the people are opposed to slavery they will elect representatives to that body who will by unfriendly legislation effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst."

Lucid Mistake

In answering Lincoln's "Freeport question," Stephen Douglas cleverly and persuasively argued that "popular sovereignty" would effectively nullify the Dred Scott decision in anti-slavery territories. This answer helped Douglas win the Senate seat in anti-slavery Illinois. But it weakened Douglas's Southern support, aggravated the split in the Democratic party, and helped Lincoln win the presidency two years later.

Douglas's mistake, if such it was, was a lucid answer from a subtle man addressing precisely a deftly formed question about a complex problem. Compare that exchange, or any exchange from the 1858 debates, with any exchange in the 1976 debates. Or, compare Douglas's answer with President Ford's comment two days after the most recent debate. In attempting to explain his remarks about Eastern Europe, he said:

"I was in Poland a year ago and I had the opportunity to talk with a number of citizens of Poland and, believe me, they're courageous, they are strong people. They don't believe that they are going to be forever dominated, if they are, by the Soviet Union."

Tourist Image

"I had the opportunity to talk with a number of citizens of Poland . . ." Ford is the sort of impressionable tourist for whom the Soviet Union built model villages. Imagine the sort of people the Polish government places in the path of visiting presidents. Ford is impressed by the fact that no one rushed up and blurted out, "We are dominated!"

Ford says, "They don't believe that they are going to be forever dominated, if they are . . ." The charitable impulse is to divert one's eyes from such a text.

It would be understandable if Ford twice spoke absurd nonsense because he had just been awakened from a deep slumber at 3 a.m. by someone shouting "Helsinki!" in his ear. But Ford had known for more than a year that the Helsinki agreement, and hence the U.S. attitude toward Soviet domination of Eastern Europe, would be a campaign issue.

He had known for two months that he would be debating Jimmy Carter. He spent the days before the foreign policy debate being briefed about Helsinki and other matters. So when he spoke in the debate, and again after two days of pondering what he said in the debate, he probably was doing his best.

Because Henry Kissinger has custody of Ford's mind in foreign policy matters, it is reasonable to assume that Ford was not an altogether unguided missile when he talked about strategic arms. In the meandering course of a single debate comment, he managed to undermine the U.S. negotiating position in four ways—regarding the Soviet SS-20 missile, the Soviet Backfire bomber, and the U.S. Cruise missile, and by asserting that he thinks there is a desperate need for an agreement soon.

Jimmy Carter's performance was at least as distasteful. He lied about not having suggested a $15-billion defense cut. He said the Ford administration had overthrown the Chilean government and tried to start a Vietnam in Angola—both sleazy quarter-truths.

Neither of the tiresome, little men clawing for Lincoln's chair would have lasted two minutes on a debate platform with Stephen Douglas.

Chris Matthews From Rome:

The Communists will now be able to approve the sort of economic measures that would normally bring the mobs out in the streets.

ROME—Pedestrian for six days a week, life has a way of waxing poetical on the seventh. It's not so much that it comes at you in rhyming couplets. But some of the symbolism would make even a Bergman film fan blush.

Not 24 hours after the Italian government's announcement of its latest austerity program, it literally started raining banknotes over central Rome. It seemed the sky gods were mocking Premier Giulio Andreotti's merely human attempts at getting the national economy under control.

The scientific explanation for this curious meteorological phenomenon was that Vito Pennetta, a suburban plumber, had chartered a light airplane and hurled 10 months' savings, equal to about $1,800, out of the window. This to protest the fact that authorities had thus far failed to determine why his son Roberto died in a glider crash a year ago.

So much for the sky gods. But the poetry, and the question, remains: What chance has Premier Andreotti of getting an armlock on the economy and, by extension, of keeping himself and this country in business? The way Italian motorists packed the roads last weekend despite a 25-per-cent increase in gasoline prices makes one wonder.

All the same, the economic measures approved by the Cabinet are evidence of a new governing style that itself reflects the political changes recently visited on Italy. The biggest of these changes, should anyone need reminding, is that the Communists are virtually in the government.

What, it may be objected, is so new about a good, old-fashioned economic squeeze (and as it happens, thousands of disgruntled Communist militants are asking just that). Well, although the medicine might still be the same, at least the coating on the pill has changed. In what is still a consumer society, that counts for something. Like for whether or not the pill gets swallowed.

Premier on TV

Witness Andreotti's appearance on television recently to inform 20 million prime-time viewers that the price of just about everything, including money, was going up. It had been years since an Italian premier had done such a thing. On television that is.

That hardy perennial, Amintore Fanfani, ventured a few American-style fireside chats when he held the office. He reasoned, it seems, that the more the people saw him, the more they would love him. He could not have known that, behind his back, even his relatives call him "Papa Doc." The broadcasts were hurriedly dropped.

But there was Andreotti, not only on the box but spelling out in words of one syllable what dire financial straits the nation and

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But there was Andreotti, not only on the box but spelling out in words of one syllable what dire financial straits the nation and now—adroit shift from the general to the particular—the listeners, were in.

It was revolutionary stuff considering the role, long and rigorously observed by local politicians, that where voters are concerned a little knowledge is a threat to national security.

Even more significant was the chain of events that brought the Prime Minister before the cameras. It went like this.

When the Cabinet announced in a first flurry of activity, that it intended to raise the price of fuel oil, methane gas and a host similar government-controlled commodities, the Communists privately agreed that the facts of the situation (a monstrous balance-of-payments deficit, inflation at 20 per cent and skyrocketing) made a winter of austerity inevitable. But all the same, they felt they should put on a show of force. It was soon after party secretary Enrico Berlinguer told a rally in Naples: "This has been is, and will continue to be a Communist party." There was really no choice.

Accordingly, the Communists warned they would have to reconsider their support of Andreotti's minority government, and so start a serious crisis, unless Parliament had a chance to discuss and, if need be, modify the measures.

It follows, as night doth day, that Andreotti could hardly assent to such a diktat without exposing himself to severe loss of face as well as charges of crypto-Communism from his own right wing.

Neat Solution

A neat solution was found. Andreotti bowed to the Communists' terms while simultaneously making an unprecedented broadcast that said, among other things and crudely summarized, "I'm still boss around here."

Even neater was that this was just the solution proposed by the Communists themselves.

They had, it subsequently transpired, sent two senior envoys to the Prime Minister's office to suggest that a cozy, nationwide televised address might help smooth things over for everyone. It did. For the Communists, who will now be able to approve the sort of economic measures that would normally bring the mobs out in the streets. For the Prime Minister, whose hitherto unsuspected television charisma has done much to bolster his political standing. And for all those Italians who, though they would have found themselves poorer anyway, are now satisfied that it is in a good cause.

There are, of course, some rumblings of discontent. But I between them Messrs. Andreotti and Berlinguer can't get the Italian economy right the problem can only be solved by divine intervention.

It seems this is the U.S. view anyway, as may be deduced from the recent remark of a visiting Treasury official who, on hearing the full details of Italy's economic predicament, muttered: "God help you."

But miracles do happen. Take Don Carlo Mondin, the "flying priest" of Berra, north of Ferrara, who has been making news by levitating during mass. Even though the skeptics say all he does is stand on tiptoe.

—Letter—

Caine Mutiny

Born on a street that later became a part of the Warsaw Ghetto where many members of my family perished, and owing my own survival to the refuge and hospitality I received in England shortly before the outbreak of the war, I naturally feel profound abhorrence toward any kind of domination and oppression wherever it prevails.

I was thus easily able to perceive in President Ford's remark in his debate with Mr. Carter that there is no Soviet domination of Eastern Europe a deeply offensive and indeed bewildering statement. For the next few minutes the debate appeared to acquire a "Caine Mutiny" flavor reminiscent of the trial which was the closing chapter of that novel.

HARRY SETRO

Geneva.

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هكذا من الأصل

ARIS THEATER: 'Nina' and 'Hélène'

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

RIS, Oct. 14 (IHT).—Jean-aurent Cochet is the man e week in the Parisian r. He directed André Rons-"Nina" at the Théâtre des antés and Jacques Offen-"La Belle Hélène" at the s-Parisiens. He participates actor in the latter, provid-ively, campy Menelaus who dances and cuts up with abandon.

ssin, now a member of the mie Française, wrote "Nina" 20 years ago. It is a boule-omedy of adultery quicken-absurdity.

a is a wife of practical mind. usband, discovering her in-y, goes off to shoot her But this outraged spouse bad cold and his sniffles is mission. When Nina ar-for a tryst, she orders her mate into her lover's bed, ying him cough syrup, hot-bottles and rum toddies and ng the lover into service as se.

Loves Faces

garçonnière becomes a hos-ward and the two men be-chummy, the husband being ated by the lover's lifestyle easy conquests. The lover, three days of the sickroom Nina's chatter, flees. But in ste he is struck down by an before his house and returns ceive first aid from his mis-

He replaces the husband e in-patient.

ssin has a deft, facile pen his farce skates lithely on ice for the duration of its acts. When first done, Popesco created Nina with cteristic flair and command. a Swanson was the re-ss maternal materialist on lway. Rosy Varte is now adly heroine in an expansive retation. But it is Jacques s as the meek, mild cuckold steals the show. His is an stibly diverting performance, with charm and slyness. Velle as the bored Lothario ions as an excellent foil. As aces about his quarters with hing discontent, Sereys ces delightedly on the mat-relishing each telephone from his host's girl friends.



Jean-Laurent Cochet

Cochet's direction reveals him as the most dexterous director of frothy comedy since Jacques Charon.

"La Belle Hélène" presents a far more formidable challenge. What Cochet has done in this instance he has done well enough, but he has only lightly tapped the gigantic possibilities of Offenbach's dazzling fantasy about the face that launched a thousand ships.

Zola, in the opening pages of "Nana", recorded the première of the opéra-bouffe at the Variétés on an April evening in 1864 when the Second Empire was in its gaudy sunset. Since this jewel of exquisite workmanship has had countless theatrical settings and inspired such imitations as "La Bonne Hélène" and "Le Mariage de Télémaque" of Jules Lemaître and the Erskine novel.

It reached its full flower in a C. B. Cochran production in London during the 1930s. Directed by Max Reinhardt and its score arranged by E. W. Korngold, it had Evelyn Laye as its Helen, George Robey, the monarch of the British music halls, as its boisterous Menelaus, decor and costuming by Oliver Messel with Leonide Massine in charge of its choreography.

The witty A. P. Herbert, drawing on both the original Meilhac-Halévy libretto and on the German adaptation derived from it by the Austrian cultural historian Egon Friedell, and the Viennese dialect expert and paywright Hans Sassman, composed the book, audaciously adding a third act.

Perhaps the Paris Opéra could finance as lavish a production as Cochran's, but the new production is operating on a limited budget. It is respectably dressed, but not in the grand manner.

It is unlikely that Meilhac and Halévy would object to the revisions: references to unisex and telephonic tonality or to the inclusion of an alarm clock. They similarly sent up Attic mythology. Nicky Nancel is the fair Helen and André Batteden is Paris. Pierre Tornade as the spectacle's guide is of great humorous aid as is Cochet with his vigorous capers which lead the operetta's prancing.

* * *

The Théâtre 347 is offering a bandbox staging of Goldoni's "La Veuve Rusée," adapted by the scholarly Pierre Sabatier and directed by Marcelle Tassencourt. Gaby Sylvia is the Venetian widow wooed by suitors of various nationalities, Gaston Vacchia as the pompous, kilted Scottish lord being the most amusing. There is a winning good-natured humor to the affair. Jacques Debronckwart has composed some pleasant airs, but singing is not the company's forte.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

m O'Horgan will be the stage tor for a new production of os's "The Trojans" that will its first performance Oct. 17 e Vienna State Opera, with st headed by Christa Ludi-Helga Dernesch, Sonja Gha-n and Guy Chauvet. Gerd cht will conduct. Robin er and Randy Barcelo will e sets and costumes, and horeographer is Wesley Fata. quent performances are uled for Oct. 20 and 23.

* * *

e Martha Graham Dance pany will appear at the tre des Champs-Elysées from 19 to 31 as part of the Paris e Festival and Festival d'An-e. The first program, from 19 to 24, is composed of rsion of Angels," "The Plain rayer," "Errand Into the " and "Night Journey." From 25 to 31, the program will Seraphic Dialogue," "Luci-"Cave of the Heart," "Lam-ions" and "Diversion of ls."

* * *

o Italian operas rarely per-d in France will have new ctions this month. Verdi's ni" will open the season arseilles on Oct. 15 (other mances Oct. 17, 20 and 23) staging by Jacques Karpo esigned by Kristin Csmund-nd with Carlo Felice Cil-lario conducting a cast headed by Iva Ligabue, Nunzio Todisco, in the title part, and Franco Bordoni. On Oct. 22, Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" will be staged in Bordeaux under the musical direction of Giuseppe Patané and staged by Margherita Wallmann, with Oriana Santunione in the title role and with Bianca Berini, Giorgio Merighi, Stoyan Popov and Luigi Roni in the cast. Other performances are scheduled for Oct. 24, 27 and 31.

* * *

A festival in honor of Pablo Casals will gather ensembles and musicians from around the world in Mexico City from Oct. 16 to Nov. 11, under the artistic direction of Eugene Istomin and the honorary chairmanship of the late cellist's widow, Maria Casals Istomin. The newly formed Pablo Casals Orchestra, composed of Mexican musicians and players from U.S. orchestras, will be under the direction of Eduardo Mata. Also on hand will be the London Symphony Orchestra, the London Chamber Orchestra and the London Symphony Wind Ensemble, all appearing in Mexico for the first time, the Guarneri Quartet, the Istomin-Stern-Rose Trio and a number of Mexican groups. Individual artists include many who appeared with Casals in the festivals he directed until his death in 1973.

SHARPS & FLATS

PARIS—There will be a jazz concert at the American Center Oct. 16 at 8 p.m. featuring a host of musicians, including Kenny Clarke, Bill Coleman, Gérard Badini, Michael Roques, Daniel Humair. The same night Steve Lacy is at the Nouveau Carré and Wallace Davenport and Dany Doriz at the Caveau de la Huchette. Robin Trower will be at the Pavillon de Paris Oct. 18 at 8 p.m., and Jimmy Gourley and Pierre Michelot open at the Caveau de la Montagne, also on the 18th, for two weeks, and Oct. 22 they will do a one-night stand in Reims at the Centre St. Exupéry. Patti Smith and John Cale will be at the Pavillon de Paris Oct. 19 at 8 p.m., while Nancy Holloway is appearing nightly at La Belle Epoque, as is Rhoda Scott at the Club St. Germain. Anita Tucker at the Trois Mailletz, Alice Darr at the Champs-Elysées Bar Tabonga and the Tony Scott quartet at the Hôtel Méridien.

* * *

LONDON—Carrie Smith opens at Ronnie Scott's for two weeks on Oct. 18, replacing Illinois Jacquet and Milt Buckner. Burl Ives will give a concert at the Royal Albert Hall Oct. 20 at 7:30 p.m.

* * *

AMSTERDAM—Robin Trower and Thin Lizzy will be at the RAI-Congrescentrum on Oct. 17 at 8 p.m.

* * *

The Nico Bunink Septet, featuring Hal Singer, Steve Potts and Mike Zwerin, touring the Netherlands, are in Amsterdam Oct. 15 at the Bim-Huis; in Laren Oct. 17 at Nick Vollebreght's café; in The Hague Oct. 21 at the Theater Pepyn and in Den Bosch Oct. 22 at De Kakatoe.

* * *

Count Basie, recovering from a heart attack in Los Angeles, hopes to resume leading the band soon after the first of the year. Meanwhile, the orchestra is fulfilling most of its dates with Joe Williams as occasional guest leader and Nat Pierce on piano.

* * *

This week's top single in the United States is "Disco Duck, Part One" by Rick Dees and His Cast of Idiots, and in Britain, "Mississippi" by Pussycat. No. 3 on the British charts and climbing fast is "Girl of My Best Friend" by Elvis Presley.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.



T. Boccon-Gibod/SIPA.

Moving In

With his new 2,500-square-meter locale on the Place des Victoires in Paris, Kenzo Takada (Jap) is moving in on the Establishment. The three-story set-up houses workrooms, stock rooms and a two-story Jungle Jap boutique. What started as a crazy, humble and next-to-penniless fashion adventure has exploded into a $5-million-a-year business. At the opening of the Jungle Jap boutique (above, Kenzo and friend celebrate), it was still a wild scene.

—HEBE DORSEY.

The World of Olympic Pastry

By Fred Ferretti

NEW YORK (NYT).—In the somewhat cloistered world of Olympic confectionery, Richard Blaisdell has a chance of becoming America's first Bruce Jenner of pastry next week in Frankfurt.

When the 14th pastry Olympiad, known formally as Internationale Kochkunst-Ausstellung, opens in Frankfurt's Messegelaende—a food preparation center—Blaisdell, executive pastry chef for Maxwell's Plum and Tavern on the Green restaurants in New York, will be out there carving, sculpting, buffing, hoping to win his second gold medal for pastillage, and take some of the other top awards.

The Olympics of pastry are held every four years, in the same years as the winter and summer sports Olympics, and, since 1896, except for periods of war, have been held in Frankfurt. This year chefs from 25 countries will compete.

In the last Olympics (1972), the Americans (among them, Blaisdell) won 17 gold medals; Japan came in second with eight.

Tuesday, as he sat in his pastry room at the Tavern on the Green, chipping away with an Exacto knife at a large cameo of George Washington, Blaisdell spoke about his chances.

"I should do well in pastillage. You know I've been working over eight months on these, and I've already won a couple of awards for them." (Pastillage is a paste made of icing sugar, powdered starch, gum tragacanth and water, used to decorate big pastry and confections.)

"These" were sculptures of the Spirit of '76, of Betsy Ross, of a Revolutionary soldier at Valley Forge, of Daniel Boone and of a swan. Some of them were white, others, like the Spirit of '76, were carefully painted with vegetable coloring—"It's edible. Everything is edible. As a matter of fact I eat the leavings as I work."

There was also Blaisdell's new masterpiece, a centerpiece of multicolored flowers in an urn, all of brightly colored marzipan, an Easter egg of sugar and marzipan, filled with marzipan flowers and vegetables, all being eaten by a cute little marzipan rabbit.

But what he hopes will be his prize winner is a five-tiered pastillage cake, each tier carefully incised with lacework and decorated with pastillage roses. Attached to each tier are pastillage plaques and on the plaques are painted portraits of each of the American presidents. It will sit on an electric turntable, according to Blaisdell's wife and assistant, Margie, and there will be another turntable concealed in the top tier on which eagles will whirl around.

"And because you have to be able to eat something, we'll have a little trapdoor in the bottom filled with fruitcake which the judges can sample," she said.

There will be a Santa Claus cookie jar of pastillage, fruit tarts, cheese cake, all of it packed in drums and styrofoam-padded boxes for the drive in the Blaisdell van to Chicago, where the American team will rendezvous before flying to Germany Sunday.

As he was heading for the last Olympics in 1972, a tractor-trailer hit Blaisdell's van and six pastillage pieces were reduced to hard sugar. "You know," he said, "to make it is one thing, to get it where you have to go is something else."

Denmark Porno Is Fading After 7 Legal Years

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14 (AP).—The newsstand at a $50-a-night hotel here still displays sex films on the same shelf as candy bars and maps of the city, but pornography in Denmark, where it was legalized in 1969, is dying.

The porno supermarket, the biggest shop of its kind in the city, is closing next month and the police have stopped the live shows that once earned their owners up to $10,000 a night.

"I think it's over now," said Aage Slots, a businessman who owned three porno shops. "There was a great deal of money in it, but anybody who's still making or selling porno in Denmark is lying if he tells you it's the way it was."

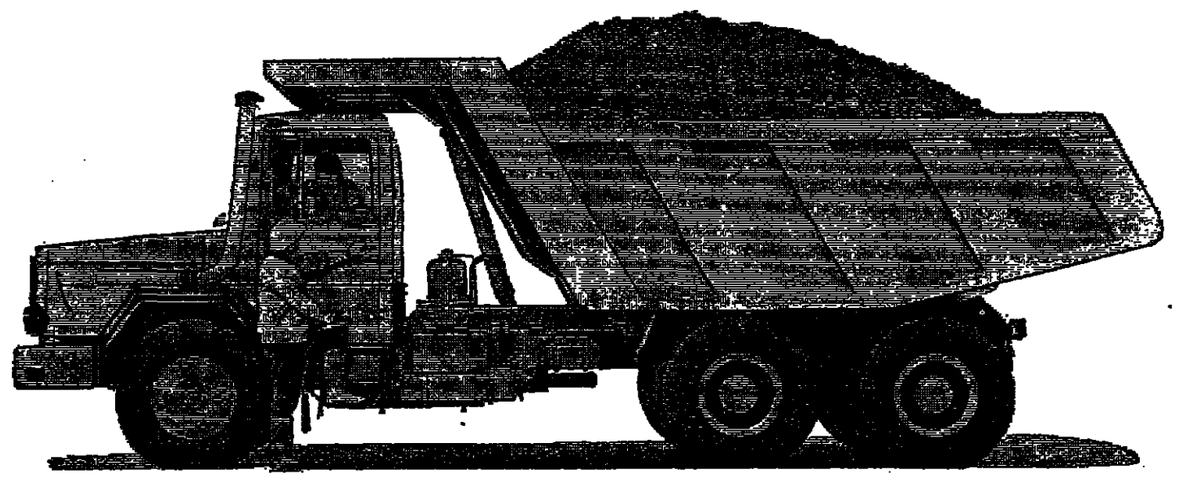
One explanation is that the novelty has worn off and that pornography is now available in many places where it was a shocking notion when Denmark first removed legal restraints.

Another factor was the entry of full-length hard-core feature films from the United States into the world market. That cut into the mail-order and direct sales of Danish-made films.

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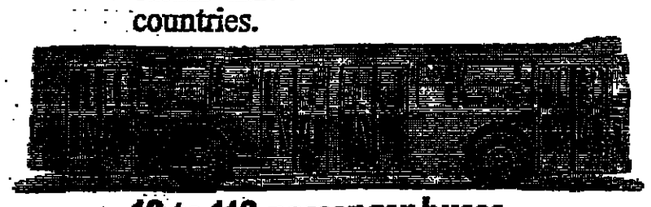


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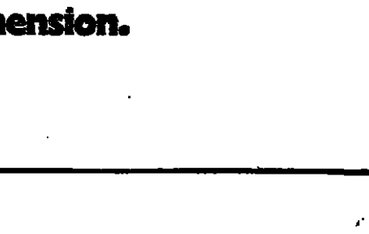


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36⅝	22⅝	ACF Ind 1.80	8	46	33⅞	32⅞	33⅛—	¼
4	1⅞	AJ Indust	7	26	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
21¾	17½	AMF Inc 1.24	10	143	18⅞	18½	18⅝+	⅛
17⅝	12¾	APLCorp	7	5	25	13¼	13⅛	13⅛— ⅛
60⅝	41¼	ARASV 1.20	14	77	50¼	50	50 —	⅛
33	12⅝	ASALtd .80		94	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
11¼	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	197	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
55⅛	37¼	AbbtLab .68	17	163	53⅝	53	53¼—	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	12	14	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	AdmDg .04	5	12	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
12⅛	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		69	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	¼
5¼	4	AdmsMillis	7	38	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
13⅞	7¾	Addrsss .10e	12	168	10	9⅞	9⅞	
25⅛	22⅞	AetnaLf 1.08	11	787	31⅞	30¾	31 —	⅛
32½	30¼	AetnaLf pf 2		10	48	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9⅜	Ahmans .22	6	45	13⅞	13½	13⅝—	¼
6⅛	2½	Aileen Inc	58	64	3	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
39¾	32	AirProd .20	15	172	34¾	34	34¼—	½
13⅞	11	AirbnFrt .50	11	4	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
34⅜	17⅛	Aircoinc 1.15	7	143	28⅜	27⅞	28 —	⅛
25¼	15½	Akzona 1.20	8	56	15½	14⅞	15 —	⅜
17⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	7	5	14½	14¼	14¼+	⅛
113½	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z250	111¾	111½	111¾—	¼
17⅞	14⅛	Alaskin .45e	6	29	15	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
21¾	14	Albanyln .72	10	11	18⅛	17½	17½—	½
8⅝	5¼	AlbertoC .36	14	4	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
22⅞	17¼	Albertsn .72	9	19	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
30⅝	19⅝	AlcaAlu .40	76	232	24⅝	24¼	24¼—	⅛
18⅞	14¼	AlcoStd .72	5	176	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	
28	20¼	AlconLb .28	17	33	21⅛	20¾	21 +	⅛
8¼	5⅞	Alexdrs .25e	5	34	5¾	5⅝	5¾+	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	AllegCp .90e	21	26	9⅝	9½	9½	
43⅛	26½	AllgLud 1.80	6	79	34⅝	34	34⅛—	⅛
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		4	40½	39⅝	39⅝—	⅝
21⅞	16¾	AllgPw 1.60	7	143	20¼	20	20⅛	
20	9¾	AllenGrp .60	6	12	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	
40⅛	33⅞	AlldCh 1.80	8	266	37	35⅝	35⅝—	1⅛
13⅝	9⅞	AlldMnt .64	6	1	10¾	10¾	10¾+	¼
15⅞	10⅜	AlldProd .60		3	11½	11½	11½	
59¼	41⅞	AlldStr 1.80	6	320	41¼	41	41 —	⅝
6	2¼	AlldSupmkt		127	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
30	11⅞	AllisChal .60	6	236	24⅞	24⅛	24¼—	½
9⅞	6¼	AllrtAut .60	8	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
11	6½	AlphaP Ind	12	13	10⅞	10½	10½—	⅛
61¼	35½	Alcoa 1.40	25	394	53⅝	53⅛	53¼	
41½	30	AmalSug 3a	3	4	35½	35	35½+	¼
60⅛	47	Amax 1.75	14	223	54⅛	53⅝	53⅞—	⅛
58⅛	52⅞	Amax pfB 3		10	55	54⅝	54⅝—	⅛
22¾	11¼	AMBAC .80	7	90	19⅛	18⅞	18¼—	⅝
21¾	16⅛	Amerce 1.30	7	3	18½	18¼	18¼	
21⅛	18¼	AHess .60	6	222	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅜
61¼	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		51	58⅝	58	58¼—	⅞
21⅛	13⅞	AAirFilt .56	8	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
16⅞	8⅞	Am Airlin	15	735	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
10	4⅞	Amcord .36	6	43	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
15⅝	11¾	AmBaker 1	5	13	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
43⅛	38⅛	ABrnds 2.80	8	102	41⅞	41	41⅛—	½
39⅝	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	23	282	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞—	⅜
12¼	9	AmBldM .40a	6	6	9	8	9	
33⅛	20⅝	AmCan 2.40	8	129	36⅝	35⅞	36	
23⅛	21	ACan pf 1.75		125	23	22¼	22⅞+	⅜
3	1⅝	AmCen Mtg		5	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
16⅝	12⅛	AmCredit .26e	5	41	15	14⅝	14⅝—	½
28⅛	23⅛	ACyan 1.50	9	433	26⅞	26¼	26⅛—	⅛
11	7¾	AmDistll		9	9	8¼	8⅞—	⅛
29⅛	19⅝	ADistTel .84	10	36	23⅝	22⅞	23 —	⅛
7¾	4¼	AmDualVf		8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅝
14	12½	ADul pf .84a		9	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
24⅛	20⅞	AmElPw 2	9	357	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	
15	10	AFamily .28	5	35	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
14	7⅝	AmFinSy pf		z100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
6⅜	2¼	AmFinSys		15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
25⅛	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		49	24¼	23¾	24 —	⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		21	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	¼
19½	12⅞	AmGnIns .68	8	28	17¼	17⅛	17¼—	¼
29¾	27⅜	AmGIn pf.80		14	27½	27⅛	27½+	⅜
19⅛	13¾	AmGIn pf.80		2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
18⅛	13	AmHoist .80	4	60	15	14⅞	14⅞	
37⅞	31⅛	AmHome 1	20	769	33⅛	32¾	32⅞—	⅜
37¾	29⅛	AmHosp .40	21	504	35½	35	35 —	¼

— 1976 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2½	Am Invest	70	37	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
11⅞	5⅞	A Medicl .24	7	101	10½	10⅛	10⅜—	⅛
8⅞	5½	A Medicp .10	5	112	8¼	8	8⅛+	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Am Motors	7	236	4½	4⅜	4½	
40⅞	32¼	ANatR 2.64	7	1125	39¾	39	39¼—	½
12¼	8⅞	AmSeat .40	6	17	10⅛	10	10	
28⅞	16¾	AmStand 1.30	7	107	26⅞	25¾	26 —	⅝
79	54½	A Std pf 4.75		15	74¼	74	74	
8¼	6	AmSterll .30	12	35	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
33	26½	AmStrs 1.90	5	19	28	27⅝	27¾—	⅛
62⅜	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1591	60⅝	60	60⅛—	½
49	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		5	48	47¾	47¾	
50⅛	45	ATT pfB3.74		11	49⅛	49	49 —	⅛
10⅞	8⅝	AWatWk .70	6	6	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
18	15½	AWat pf 1.43		z200	16½	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
14½	12⅛	AW prf 1.25		z760	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
19¼	14⅞	Ameron 1	7	12	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
10¼	5½	AmesD .18e	4	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
24⅛	19¼	Ametek 1.20	8	27	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	
19⅞	14	Amfacinc 1	6	18	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
35⅞	26	AMPInc .41	34	322	32½	31	31⅛—	1½
12⅞	8½	Amoco .60	8	26	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅝	4¾	Ampex Corp	9	184	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Amrep Corp		31	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
51⅞	36½	Amstar 2.20	4	45	42¼	40⅝	40⅝—	1⅛
49¼	34	Amsted 2	7	24	45⅛	45¼	45⅛—	⅛
8	4⅞	Amtel .32	6	58	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
31⅞	17⅞	Anacond .60		1119	26½	25½	26 —	⅛
32¼	22⅝	AnchrH 1.40	7	40	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅜
46¼	35¼	AndClv 1.60	8	34	45	44⅞	45 +	⅛
8¼	5¼	Angelica .16	7	95	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
10⅛	6¼	Anixter .20	6	14	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
12⅞	7⅝	AnsulCo .53t		4	8	8	8 +	⅛
19⅞	10¼	Apache .50b	7	45	17¼	16⅞	17¼	
29⅞	23⅝	Apco Oil	179	229	28⅞	28½	28⅝	
3⅞	1⅝	APECO Corp		56	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅜	2½	Apolld Mag	11	39	3⅛	3	3⅛	
14⅜	9¾	ArcataN .52	6	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
31⅞	19¼	ArchDan .20	9	231	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
3½	1⅞	Aristar		28	2½	2⅜	2½	
17⅞	15	ArizPSv 1.36	7	2657	16⅞	16½	16⅝—	⅛
114¼	103¾	AriPpf 10.70		z60	112	112	112 +	¼
14⅞	6	ArkBest .35		4	11½	11¼	11¼+	⅛
27½	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	70	25½	25	25¼	
4⅝	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		48	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
35½	26⅜	Armco 1.80	8	411	29⅛	29	29 —	⅛
32⅝	27	ARM PF [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	29
32⅝	27	ARM PF [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	29	29 —	
52	44¼	Armr pf 4.75		101	52	51¾	52 +	¼
32⅛	23⅝	ArmstCk 1	12	394	27⅞	26⅝	27⅛	
21½	15	ArmRu .80	3	15	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
20¼	12⅞	AroCorp 1b	7	1	17	17	17 +	¼
27½	25½	Arvinln pf 2		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	23	284	15⅝	15	15 —	⅝
29⅝	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	6	98	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜—	⅜
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	10	128	31¼	30¾	30¾—	⅜
14⅞	8¾	Athlone .60	5	6	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
4¼	1⅞	Atlco Mtg		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
20½	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.62	8	123	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
73	64	AtlCE pf5.87		1	72½	72½	72½+	1⅝
58	49¾	AtlRich 1.60	13	1584	56⅝	54⅝	55 —	1
51	44½	AtlRc pf3.75		z220	51	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
71¾	54¼	AtlRc pf 2.80		505	69⅝	68¾	69¼—	½
7¼	3¼	Atlas Corp	18	260	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
35½	26½	Auto Data.24	21	49	27¼	26¼	26½—	½
7⅞	4⅛	Avtmind .24	4	70	6	5¾	5¾—	⅛
15⅞	4½	Avco Corp	2	191	14	13⅞	14	
1⅞	9-16	AvcoCpt w		494	1¼	1	1 —	⅛
41½	18⅛	AvcoCp pf		3	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	¼
29⅞	21¼	Averylnt .36	21	15	21⅞	21⅝	21¾—	¼
13⅛	7⅛	Avis Inc	6	60	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
20⅞	10⅞	Avnetlnc .60	6	302	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛—	⅛
60¼	32¾	AvonPd 1.80	17	1037	45½	44⅛	44½—	⅞
		B						
4	1½	BTMtg .30e		6	1¾	1⅝	1¾+	¼
36¾	16¾	BabckWil 1	7	156	31	29½	29¾—	¾
14⅞	4⅝	Bache .40e	5	17	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛

— 1976 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12¼	7⅞	Bakerin .24	7	25	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
55	40⅛	Bakrintl .42	15	112	52	51½	51½—	⅜
13⅝	8½	BaldDH .48	6	6	12½	12⅛	12⅝	
25¼	18¼	BallCp .80	6	23	21	20¼	20¼—	½
21⅞	11⅛	BallyMf .02e	14	84	19⅞	19	19¼—	½
28⅞	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	9	231	27½	27	27⅛+	⅛
16½	12⅛	BanCa .60	94	50	13	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
32⅞	14⅞	Bandag .05e	10	201	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
11⅛	4½	Bangr Punt	4	14	9⅝	9¼	9¼+	⅛
33¼	28⅞	BkofNY 2.20	6	10	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞—	⅜
16⅛	11⅛	BkofVa .88	6	26	13½	13¼	13¼	
38	28⅞	BankTr 3	7	97	33	32⅛	32½—	½
28⅞	25⅝	BnkT pf 2.50		14	28	27⅞	28	
34⅞	25⅜	BarbOil 1.60		6	29⅛	29¼	29⅛+	¼
18	11⅛	BardCR .24	12	32	13½	13	13 —	⅜
35⅝	22	BarnesGp 1.60	7	4	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅜
16½	7⅜	Basiclnc .80	5	16	12⅞	12½	12½—	⅜
37	26⅛	Basic pf 2.50		z200	31⅝	31¼	31¾—	⅜
30	23⅝	BatesMf .80	16	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
39¼	26	BauschL .80	10	46	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
46⅜	33	BaxtTrv .21	27	197	44	43¼	43½—	¼
21⅞	17⅞	BaySfG 1.88	7	22	20⅞	20½	20½—	½
5⅞	4⅛	BaykCig .24	44	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
28	17	Bearing .50	10	17	25⅛	24⅞	25 —	⅛
37⅞	21½	BeatFds .84	12	4418	25½	24⅞	25⅛—	⅛
28⅞	22⅝	Beckmn .38	16	13	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
42⅞	34	BectDick .50	17	61	36	35½	35⅝—	⅜
23⅛	14	BeechA 1	7	36	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	
17⅞	8⅞	Beker .28	71	66	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
23⅞	13⅝	BelcoP .60e	8	66	20¾	20	20⅛—	⅝
24½	15⅝	Belden 1.32	9	38	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅜
11¼	7	BeldinHe .36	6	7	8⅝	8½	8½	
25½	15	BellHow .84		26	19¼	17⅞	18¼+	¼
52⅛	48	BellCda 3.72	7	27	51¾	51	51 +	⅛
20	13⅜	BemisCo 1.20	8	7	19	18¾	18¾—	⅛
45⅝	37⅝	Bendix 1.72	8	69	38¾	38⅜	38⅝+	¼
26¼	17⅝	BenflCp 1.45	5	102	24¼	23⅝	23⅞—	⅛
59⅛	46½	Benef pf 4.30		4	54	53¾	54	
115	85¼	Benef pf 5.50		z30	107	107	107 —	1¾
28⅛	25⅛	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z310	28⅛	27¾	28⅛+	¾
4⅛	1½	BenfStd Mtg		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2¾	1½	Bagl B .07e	6	24	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
5¼	2¾	Berkey Pho		29	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
22⅞	13⅛	Best Prod	12	80	21	20	20 —	⅝
43	33	BethStl 2	8	675	37⅜	36½	36⅝—	1
35⅞	30½	BigThree .40	19	59	33⅝	33	33⅛+	⅛
28¼	18⅞	BlackDr .40	20	611	19¼	18½	18½—	⅞
11⅞	5	BlairJhn .48a	5	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	5	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
20⅛	14⅛	BlockHR 1	11	40	19⅝	18⅞	19 —	⅝
23⅛	20¼	BlueBell .80	5	77	21⅞	21	21⅛—	¼
5⅝	3⅜	Bluebird Inc	6	37	4⅞	4½	4½—	¼
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks	7	19	3⅝	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
46¼	24⅝	Boeing 1	11	245	42	41⅜	41½—	⅜
30⅝	23½	BoiseCas .80	10	382	26⅞	26⅛	26¼—	¾
20	17⅞	Bk Month1.20	7	4	17⅞	17¾	17¾—	⅛
33¾	26	Borden 1.40	10	256	32¾	32	32¼—	⅜
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.60	8	109	27¾	27⅜	27⅜—	⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Bormans	5	28	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
27	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	11	86	24¾	24½	24¾+	⅛
94¼	81½	BosE pf 8.88		z100	91½	91½	91½—	½
12¼	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		77	12	11⅞	12 —	⅛
15¼	13⅝	BosE pf 1.46		27	15¼	15	15⅛+	⅛
14¼	8¾	Braniff .24	11	532	10¼	9⅞	9⅞—	⅜
32⅛	15¼	BraunCF .50	7	17	27⅝	26⅞	27 —	⅝
32¾	27¼	Brig Str .92	15	85	28	27½	27⅝—	⅛
83¾	66¼	BristMy 1.80	15	167	71½	70⅝	70⅝—	⅝
50½	42½	BristM pf 2		29	45½	45	45¼+	¼
12½	9½	BritPet .33e	15	115	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
36½	25¾	BrkwGl 1.20	6	13	29⅝	29¼	29¼—	⅜
19⅝	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	24	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝+	⅛
26	25¼	BklUG pf2.47		3	26⅜	26¼	26¼—	⅛
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		8	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.30	7	12	19¾	19⅜	19⅜—	½
8¾	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	9	36	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
18¾	11	Brunswk .50	10	871	16½	15½	15⅝—	½
25⅝	11	BrushW .80	8	14	20⅞	20¼	20⅛	
33⅛	18	BucyEr .56	14	158	26	25⅛	25¼—	1
19¾	9⅞	BuddCo .80	4	73	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅜
6⅞	5	BudCa pf .60		1	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	¼

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8⅝	4⅝	Budglnd .24t	4	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	1¼
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	8	7	22⅝	22¼	22⅜—	⅛
7⅞	6	Bulova .05j		19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
21¾	19⅝	BunkHll 1.86		42	21¼	21	21⅛+	⅛
16⅛	11½	BunkrR pf1.50		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
9¾	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		33	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34	23⅞	Burlind 1.40	8	57	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
48½	31⅞	BurlNo .90e	5	127	40⅞	39⅝	39¾—	1
7¾	6½	BurlNo pf.55		19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
30½	24⅞	Burndy .88	10	4	25⅝	25¼	25¼—	⅛
108½	83¼	Burrghs .68	21	646	88⅞	85¾	87⅛—	⅞
30¾	19⅝	ButtesG Oil	6	67	21⅞	20⅝	20⅞—	⅜
		C						
61	46¾	CBS 1.66	10	1470	52½	50⅞	50½—	2⅛
3¼	1⅝	CCI Corp		5	2⅞	2¾	2⅜	
2⅞	¾	CIMtg Gp		12	¾	¾	¾—	1-16
4¼	2⅜	CIRIt Inv		37	3½	3¼	3¼—	⅛
37¾	28⅝	CITFin 2.20	8	94	36⅜	35⅞	36⅛+	⅛
99½	75½	CIT pfB 5.50		2	99½	99½	99½+	½
1⅝	7-16	CL Assets		20	⅝	⅝	⅝+	1-16
7	4	CL Asst pf1.16k		3	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
6	3⅞	CLCAm .24	5	52	4⅛	4	4	
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp		48	13¾	13⅝	13½—	¼
8¾	5⅝	CNA Finl	7	235	5¾	5½	5½—	¼
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		20	12¼	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
13⅝	11	CNAI 1.08a		15	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
43⅞	40½	CPC Int 2.30	9	111	43⅞	43⅛	43⅝+	1⅛
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	8	15	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
4½	1⅛	CabCab For		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
32⅞	18⅞	CabotC 1.08	8	66	29¾	29⅝	29⅞	
5⅛	2½	Cadence Ind	7	24	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
5¼	2⅝	Caesars Wrl		17	3	3	3	
8½	3	Cal Finanl	9	184	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
18	15⅛	CalPUt 1.56	9	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
17½	10¾	Callahn .60r	16	13	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	¼
3¼	1¼	Camrn Brn		21	1½	1⅜	1½	
27⅛	16⅛	CmpRL .60a	18	20	20⅜	20¼	20¼—	⅜
35⅝	29¾	CamSp 1.36	17	77	33	32¾	32⅞—	⅜
31	28¾	CampTag 1.12	10	5	29	28⅝	29	
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	7	65	17½	17¼	17⅜—	⅜
12⅝	7½	CanalR .64	10	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
56	42⅞	CapCities .20	12	46	49⅞	48½	48½—	1⅝
24⅛	17⅛	CapHold .40	10	94	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
35⅝	30⅝	Carbor .90	8	33	30⅝	30¼	30⅜—	¼
4⅛	2½	Carling OKe	46	10	2⅞	2¾	2⅞—	⅜
16½	10¾	Carlisle .88	7	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
61¼	53⅞	CaroC&Oh 5		z20	57⅞	57½	57½	
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	38	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅛	17⅝	CaroPw 1.72	8	374	22¼	22	22⅛—	⅛
30¼	26¾	CarP pf 2.67		4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	¼
34½	21½	CarTec 1.80	7	12	30	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
18¾	11¼	CarrCp .32	15	100	16⅜	16	16 —	¼
32¾	30½	Carr pf 2.25		z20	30½	30½	30½—	1
16⅞	12⅛	CartGn .89e		12	14	14	14 +	⅛
25⅛	17⅝	CartHaw .90	9	143	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
42⅞	33	CartHw pf 2		70	33½	33¼	33¼—	½
8⅝	6⅛	CartWall .40	30	33	6⅝	6½	6½	
11	8⅛	CascNG .73r	5	25	9¼	9	9⅛+	⅛
17⅝	15	CastlCk .80b	6	46	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
62¼	54¼	CatrpTr 1.50	11	466	56⅝	55⅛	55¼—	1⅛
19⅝	14	CecoCp 1.15	8	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	¼
58	41¾	Celanse 2.80	7	157	44	43⅝	43⅝—	⅜
14	7⅝	Centex .12	13	57	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
18⅛	13¼	CenSoW 1.20	10	150	17	16⅝	16⅞	
20½	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	21	19¼	19	19⅛+	⅛
18⅝	15⅝	CenIlLt 1.60	11	13	17¾	17½	17½—	⅛
31½	27⅛	CnILt pf 2.87		325	30	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
29¾	25⅛	CnILt pf 2.62		z1000	28	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
15⅛	12⅞	CenlIPS 1.28	9	106	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
23¾	18	CenLaE 1.40	9	52	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝+	⅛
16	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	65	15⅛	14¾	15 —	⅛
18	13⅝	CenSoya .70	7	65	14	13⅞	14	
24¾	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	110	24⅛	23½	23½—	⅝
36⅛	19¼	CentrDat .60	15	205	31¼	29⅞	30 —	⅝
22⅛	15	CertTeed .65	11	100	18¼	18	18 +	⅛
30⅝	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	10	18	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	
28⅛	18	Champint 1	9	227	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	
28⅜	18⅞	Chml pf 1.20		8	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
13⅞	11	ChamSp .68	9	118	12	11¾	11¾—	⅛
5⅛	3	CharlrCo .08	9	52	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
26⅞	21⅝	Charlr NY 2	6	44	25⅛	24⅞	25 —	⅛
8⅛	7	ChaseFd .60e		34	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	12	257	28⅞	28½	28⅝—	⅜
4	2⅛	ChaseT .63e		65	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
11	5⅝	Chelsea .40	11	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
52	28½	Chemin 1.40	5	37	29⅞	29¼	29¼—	⅞
43⅜	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	6	44	38⅝	38⅛	38½—	¼
32⅛	25⅛	ChesapkVa 1.36	6	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
30	25¾	ChesePn .76	17	82	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛—	⅝
40⅝	34⅛	Chessie 2.32	7	67	36½	36⅛	36⅛—	⅜
9¼	4⅞	ChiMilw Cp		24	5⅞	5½	5⅝+	⅛
35¾	25⅛	ChiPneuT 2	12	165	27⅞	27¼	27⅜—	⅛
3⅛	2½	ChkFull .10t		8	2½	2½	2½	
9⅞	4⅛	Chris Craft		50	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
15	9¼	Chromal .84	6	63	12⅛	12¼	12¼—	⅛
67⅛	53	Chroma pf 5		8	66	66	66 +	1½
22⅛	10⅜	Chrysler .15e	15	726	19¾	18⅞	19 —	⅜
22⅞	19⅞	CinBell 1.60	8	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	13	108	19¾	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
106	97	CinG pf 9.30		z30	104	104	104 +	1
35⅛	18¾	CinMila 1.40	15	16	29⅞	29⅛	29¼—	⅜
37⅝	27½	Citicorp .96	10	2790	30¼	29½	29⅝—	⅝
57⅛	38⅝	CitiesSv 2.80	8	264	54⅝	53⅞	54⅛+	⅝
5	1½	CitzSR .30e		96	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7	Citylnvst .66	8	214	10⅛	10¼	10⅜	
15-16	¼	Citylnv wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
23⅛	16½	Cityln pfB 2		36	22	21¾	21⅞—	⅛
11⅜	10	Cityh pf 1.10		60	11⅜	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
45½	25⅞	ClarkE 1.60	12	64	38⅛	37¾	38⅛+	1
15¼	9	ClarkH .50	10	30	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
73⅞	47	ClvCliff 1.50	12	18	66¼	64¾	64⅞—	1⅞
32½	26⅛	ClvElIll 2.56	10	232	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅝
86	77¼	ClEll pf7.40		z10	86	86	86 +	1
89¼	78	ClEll pf7.56		z620	86	84	84 —	1½
122½	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z100	122½	122½	122½—	½
14⅝	10⅞	CloroxCo .52	10	253	12¼	11⅞	12⅛—	⅛
17⅞	7⅞	CluetPea .40	5	26	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
13⅞	10¼	CluetP pf 1		7	12	12⅛	12 +	⅛
14⅞	7¼	CoastSt Gas	4	344	10⅞	10⅛	10	
24⅞	17⅛	CstSG pf1.83		4	20½	20⅜	20¼	
19¼	13⅝	CstSG pf1.19		11	15⅝	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	CocaBtl .40a	11	62	7⅛	6⅞	7	
95¼	77⅝	CocaCol 2.65	18	424	83⅝	80¼	80⅝—	3⅝
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14	8⅝	ColeNat .60	6	60	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
6⅞	2¾	Coleco Ind	26	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
31¼	23⅞	ColgPal .88	14	395	25⅛	24¾	24¾—	⅜
15⅛	9⅝	CollinAik .56	5	99	9¾	9½	9⅝+	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	CollinF .05e	6	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
34⅜	16	ColPenn .70	8	40	21¾	21⅛	21⅜—	⅛
25	19⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	6	16	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
56½	28⅝	Coltlnd 2.50	6	84	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝—	⅜
29⅝	18⅝	Colt pf 1.60		1	24½	24½	24½+	⅛
79⅝	47⅛	Colt pf 4.25		1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	
26⅞	22¾	ColGas 2.14	8	81	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
58¼	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		102	58⅛	57¾	58 —	¼
7⅞	4½	Colum Plct	4	73	5⅛	4⅞	5 —	⅛
27¼	21½	ColSOh 2.20	8	54	26⅛	25⅞	26 —	⅛
2 3-16	9-16	Colwel Mtg		3	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
20¼	12⅝	Combd Com	8	171	16	15⅞	16⅛—	⅛
48⅞	32⅝	CombEng 2	9	153	43⅝	41⅞	41⅞—	2½
20¾	13	CombEq .10r	10	51	18⅛	18⅛	18¼—	⅛
32½	26½	ComwE 2.40	9	253	30¾	30⅛	30⅜	
10⅜	8⅛	ComEdB wt		5	10	10	10 —	⅛
22⅞	16½	ComE pf1.42		20	21¼	21⅛	21¼+	⅛
22⅝	20¼	ComE pf1.90		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
23⅝	21¼	ComwE pf 2		9	23½	23⅛	23½+	⅛
27⅞	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		6	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
32⅝	28⅝	ComE pf2.87		21	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
99½	89	ComE pf8.40		507	98⅝	98¼	98¼—	⅛
11¼	8	Comw		70	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
22⅛	18	Com pf1.72		21	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	¼
31¾	23⅞	Comset 1	6	177	26⅞	26¼	26⅜—	⅜
38½	16⅜	Compgr .05e	7	183	25¼	24¾	24⅞—	⅜
8	4	Comput Scl	9	118	5¾	5⅛	5½—	⅛
13	8⅛	ConAgr .75	3	20	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
25¾	20⅝	ConeMills 1	4	14	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
19⅝	12	Congolm .50	8	292	14¼	14	14⅛+	⅛
18⅝	13½	ConnM 1.60	13	41	18	17⅝	17⅝—	¼

— 1976 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25⅛	19⅝	Conrac .80b	7	43	21⅝	21	21⅝+	⅝
20	15	ConEd 1.60	5	251	19¼	19	19¼	
78	55⅛	ConEd pf 6		5	67⅝	67⅛	67¾+	½
50½	39½	CnE pfC 4.65		z50	48	48	48	
54⅝	44	ConEd pf 5		4	51¼	51½	51½	
26¼	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	8	77	23⅛	22¾	22¾—	⅜
68	56⅛	ConF pf 4.50		1	64½	64½	64½	
27⅞	18⅛	ConFrgt .80	9	41	24	23½	23⅝—	⅛
29⅛	24⅛	ConNGs 2.24	8	79	29⅛	29	29 —	¼
27⅞	19	ConsuPow 2	7	204	22⅜	21⅞	22 —	⅛
49⅞	40	CnPw pf4.50		z20	49½	49⅛	49½	
79	63⅛	CnPw pf7.45		z160	77	77	77	
80	66⅛	CnPw pf7.72		z10	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛—	1
80	67⅞	CnPw pf7.68		z1200	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛+	¼
25⅛	25⅛	CnPw pf2.43		18	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
71¾	69⅝	CnPw pf5.50		3	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛+	⅛
88⅝	75½	ConPow pf 6		4	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛+	⅛
9¾	5¼	CentAir Lin		776	6	5⅞	6	
8⅞	5	ContCop .80		13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
54	41⅝	ContlCp 2.80	16	223	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞—	⅜
34⅛	26⅛	CntlGrp 1.80	7	209	33⅛	33	33⅛—	⅛
55⅝	35⅝	ContlCp 2.40	7	31	48¼	47⅝	48 —	⅛
14⅞	9¾	ContlIP 1.28	7	35	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
3	1¼	ContHl Rlty		51	1½	1⅜	1½	
40⅞	30⅞	Cont Il 1.20	8	504	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	⅞
107	87¼	ContOilpf 2		2	96½	96½	96½	
15⅝	12⅛	ContTel 1.08	11	177	15⅛	15	15	
27⅛	17⅜	Control Dat	9	207	23¼	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
48	40⅜	CnDt pf 4.50		z400	47½	47½	47½+	1⅛
35½	26⅝	Conwd 2.20	8	8	34½	34	34	
6	2½	CookUn .30t	5	64	4	3⅞	4	
42⅝	29	Cooperin .84	11	136	39	38½	38½—	⅜
10⅛	4⅞	Cooper Lab	15	139	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
16⅛	9⅝	CoopTR .40	4	20	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+	¼
18⅝	10⅝	Copelnd .60	8	42	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
25½	17⅝	CoppRg .50g		27	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
53	36⅝	Coppw 2.40b	7	1	44¼	44¼	44¼+	¼
2⅝	1½	Cordura Cp		32	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
80	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	16	493	71¼	69⅞	69⅞—	1⅛
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		69	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Cowles .56	13	8	10½	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
37⅞	28⅝	CoxBdct .55	11	37	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Craig .20	3	69	13	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
30⅝	25⅝	Crane 1.20	4	85	26¼	25	25⅝—	⅞
5⅛	3¼	CreditF .24	8	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
27¾	27⅛	CrockN 1.66	7	35	24⅞	24⅛	24¼	
42¾	35½	CrockN pf 3		3	41	40¾	41 +	⅛
15⅞	10⅞	CrompK .80	7	12	11⅞	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
33⅛	18⅝	CrooHl 1	10	478	27¼	26⅜	26⅞—	⅝
88	51¾	CroHl pf3.35		10	73	73	73 —	3½
22⅛	16⅝	Crown Cork	7	26	19	18¾	18⅞—	⅛
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.88	11	252	39	38⅝	39 +	½
20¼	13⅝	Culbro 1.32	7	28	20	19¾	19¾	
11	7⅝	Culligan .40	9	2	9⅜	9	9 —	⅜
46½	19⅝	CummEng 1	21	167	41⅝	41	41⅛—	½
126⅛	79	Cum pf 7.50		z560	115⅛	113½	113½—	1½
9⅝	6⅛	CunnDrg .25	8	3	8	8	8 —	⅛
12⅝	11	CurrInc 1.08		28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17⅝	10	CurtisWr .60	9	266	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
40¼	26⅛	CutlerH 1.80	8	23	33½	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
25⅝	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1.20	3	22	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
31⅝	21½	Cyprus 1.40	18	28	25⅝	24¾	25⅛+	⅛
		D						
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	17	84	7	6¾	6¾—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Damon .20		49	7⅝	7	7⅛	
11¼	7	DanRiv .40	6	42	8¼	8	8⅛+	⅛
29⅝	19¾	DanaCp .84	8	76	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
41	27⅛	Dartind .64b	8	52	32⅞	32	32⅛—	⅝
41⅛	32¼	Dartind pf 2		9	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛—	⅜
60⅝	37⅝	Data Genl	26	126	44⅝	43½	44⅛	
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .50b	4	11	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
35⅝	28⅝	DaytnHud 1	8	7	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
19⅝	17	DaytPL 1.66	10	219	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
82	72½	DPLpf 7.70		z10	83	83	83 +	1
124½	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z20	122¼	122¼	122¼—	¾
34½	29	Deere 1.10	7	955	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞—	⅛
29⅞	22⅝	DelMon 1.50	7	71	28	27⅝	28 —	⅛
14⅛	12⅝	DelmaP 1.28	9	181	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
45⅝	36⅝	DeltaAir .70	10	217	37¾	36¾	36⅞—	1⅛
7⅝	3¼	Deltona Crp		25	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
23¼	19⅝	DennisMfg 1	7	12	20⅝	20½	20½	
25¼	18¾	Dennys .44	10	57	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
34⅞	27¼	Dentsply .88	15	22	32	31⅝	32	
25⅝	15⅝	Deseret .40	15	46	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
11⅞	5⅝	DeSoto .60	9	38	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	
15⅝	13	DetEdis 1.45	11	175	14¾	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
64½	55	DetE pf 5.50		8	62	61½	61½	
95⅛	82¾	DetE pf 9.32		z10	95	95	95	
78½	64	DetE pf 7.45		z100	77	77	77	
77½	64	DetE pf 7.36		z100	77	77	77 +	1
27¾	24⅝	DetE pf 2.75		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
27⅝	24¾	DeE pfB2.75		8	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝—	⅛
24⅛	12½	Dexter .60	9	15	21¼	21	21 —	¼
6⅝	4⅝	DiGiorgio .05e	9	30	5⅛	5½	5⅝	
13⅝	9	DialFinl .66	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
42½	33¾	Diamnd 2	8	19	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛—	¼
22¾	15⅞	DiamM 1.72f	4	118	18⅝	18	18 —	1
80	53⅝	DiamSh 1.80	9	297	65⅝	65⅛	65⅜—	⅞
35¼	24⅛	Dia pfD 1.20		35	30	29½	30 —	⅛
11⅞	7	DickAB .40	11	13	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
10⅝	8¼	Dictaphn .60	10	47	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15	10⅛	Diebold .44	11	10	12¼	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
182⅛	135½	Digital Eqpt	25	711	152¼	148⅛	150¼—	1⅛
11⅞	7⅝	Dillingm .48	5	47	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
37⅛	28⅝	DillonCo 1.08b	13	8	32¼	32¼	32¼+	⅛
63	43⅝	Disney .12b	18	483	43⅞	43⅛	43⅝—	⅝
3⅛	⅞	Diversd Mtg		13	15-16	⅞	15-16	
17⅜	11	DrPepper .40	19	103	14⅝	14	14⅛	
45½	32½	DomeM .80a	13	24	37½	37¼	37¼	
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .10e	9	27	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
24¼	17⅝	Donnelly .68	11	107	21¼	21	21⅛+	⅛
19¼	13¼	DorOliv .20e	5	26	17	16¼	16½—	⅝
13⅝	6⅝	Dorsey .40	6	13	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
38¼	33⅞	DoverCp .90	11	71	34½	34	34	
56½	39⅝	Dow Ch 1	12	1574	40⅝	40	40⅛—	⅝
31½	27⅝	DowJones 1a	16	30	28⅝	28	28⅛	
26	19⅝	Dravo .95	8	11	20⅞	20½	20⅝+	⅜
47	38⅛	Dresser .80	10	685	41	40⅛	40⅛—	½
18⅝	16	DrexBd 1.44		6	18	17⅝	17⅜—	⅛
9½	6⅛	Dreyfus .40a	6	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
161¼	117¼	duPont 4.25e	12	379	119⅞	118	118½—	2⅛
49½	44⅝	duPnt pf3.50		2	49¼	49⅛	49¼—	¼
64½	59	duPnt pf4.50		3	62½	62⅛	62⅛—	⅛
32¼	16⅝	DukeP 1.50	9	520	21⅛	21⅝	21⅝	
88	76	Duke pf 6.75		2	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛—	⅜
99⅝	88	Duke pf 8.70		z750	99⅝	96¼	99¼+	⅜
94¼	79½	Duke pf 8.20		z150	94	93¾	93¾—	⅛
30	26⅝	Duke pf 2.69		13	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
33¾	24⅛	DunBrd 1.06	17	96	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
20⅛	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	9	93	19	19½	19⅝—	⅛
25⅛	21⅛	DuqLtdpf 2		z30	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	Dq 4.1pf 2.07		z220	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅝
26⅛	24⅛	DuqL pf 2.31		z400	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
30	26⅝	DuqL pf 2.75		z2660	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
12	7¼	Dymoln .44	6	18	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	
		E						
19¼	13½	EG&G .18	13	75	16⅛	15⅝	15½—	⅝
14¼	10⅛	ELT .07e	10	12	11	10⅝	11	
5⅝	2⅞	EMILt .19e	9	132	3⅛	2⅞	3	
43¼	21¼	ESystm 1.60b	8	83	40¼	39⅜	39⅝—	⅝
39⅛	25½	EagleP 1.16	8	16	35¼	35⅛	35¼—	⅛
22⅞	16¾	EascoCp .60	7	37	20⅝	20	20	
11¼	4⅛	EastAir Lin		355	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅜
27	22⅛	EastGsF .80	8	345	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅝
17	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	13	16⅝	16½	16½	
120¼	85¼	EasKd 1.56a	22	1326	86⅛	85	86¼+	⅝
44⅞	29¼	Eaton 1.80	11	172	40½	39½	39¾—	⅝
27½	21¼	Echlin .48	13	184	22⅝	21¾	21½—	1⅛
30	21⅝	EckrdJk .36	15	104	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝—	⅝
22⅝	16⅛	EckdNC .32	12	16	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝—	⅝
56⅝	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	2	51	50⅝	50⅝—	⅛
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds .50	4	10	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
15⅝	11⅝	ElPaso 1.10	7	142	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	9	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18½	11⅞	EDS .68	14	29	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
3⅝	1¼	ElMem Mg	1	59	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	

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— 1976 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10¼	5	EMM pf 1k		12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
50	15¼	ElginN .95e	9	7	46¼	46¼	46¼	
8⅞	4⅛	Elixir Ind	7	92	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
31⅝	25⅝	EltraCp 1.16	7	539	26⅝	26	26	
41½	34	EmerEl .88	18	95	36¼	35¾	35¾	
50⅛	31¾	Emery 1.20	19	128	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
37	26¼	Emhart 1.30	7	194	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
6⅛	5	EmD 5pf .50		z100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10½	9⅝	EmpDis pf.92		z600	10½	10¼	10⅛	
16	11	EmpGas .20	6	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
37⅝	22⅝	EnglbdM 1	8	103	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	
8	5¼	EnnisB .32	5	5	6	5⅞	6	
27¾	20¾	Enserch 1.72	9	774	25	24⅝	24⅝	
3-64	5-64	Enserch rt		8418	15-64	9-64	5-32	
25¼	21¾	Entex 1.20	8	61	22¾	22¼	22⅜	
37⅞	10¾	Envrtec .20a	11	27	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
29	20⅝	Equifax 2	9	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
11⅝	9⅝	Equimrk .88	7	24	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
33⅝	27½	EquitGs 2.60	6	12	33¼	33	33	
23¼	18⅝	EquitLf 2.20e	12	22	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
42	30⅛	Esmark 1.76	7	204	31	30⅝	30⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	Esquire .36l	35	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	
10	5⅝	Esterline .36	7	16	7⅝	7	7⅝+	
40¼	29⅛	Ethyl 1.50	6	24	36⅞	34⅝	36⅝+	
63⅝	39¾	Ethyl pf 2.40		1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
11⅝	5	EvansPd .40	8	299	10⅝	10⅛	10¼+	
22⅝	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	8	64	22⅛	22	22	
21	16	Exclsr 1.75e		21	20⅝	20	20⅝+	
56⅞	50	Exxon .70	9	1078	54⅛	52¾	53⅜	
		F						
27¾	19⅝	FMC 1	13	196	21⅞	21	21⅜	
38¾	31¾	FMC pf 2.25		18	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
8⅝	5¼	Fabrge .40	9	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅛	6¼	FabriCtr .12	5	133	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅛	5	Facet Entrp	11	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
55¼	36⅝	FairCam .80	36	310	47½	45¼	46⅞	
11⅝	6⅛	Fairind .30	10	32	8¼	8	8	
17	11⅝	FairmtF .68	7	8	10⅝	10⅝	11⅝	
9	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	8	4	8	8	8	
10⅝	5	Farah Mfg		37	5½	5⅜	5⅝	
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		260	5⅝	5	5	
31¾	22⅛	FedrlCo 1.60	4	4	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
25	12⅝	FedMog 1.20a	12	83	22⅛	21¼	21⅝	
17	12⅝	FedNMt .88	6	737	16⅝	15⅝	16	
19⅝	17	FedPaBd .30	4	24	17½	17	17	
24⅞	26⅝	FPap pf1.15		z30	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
24⅝	16⅛	FPap pf1.20		4	21¾	21¾	21¾+	
15⅛	10¼	FSignl .60e	6	11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
60	42	FedDSt 1.36	13	427	45⅝	44	44⅛	
36	20⅝	Ferro 1.10	8	58	30⅛	28⅝	29⅝	
17¼	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		71	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
5⅛	3⅛	FidFin .20e	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
31¾	26	FidelUn 2.48	8	5	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
22⅞	16	FieldcrMil 1	5	35	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	
18⅛	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16	9⅝	FinSanB .28	4	31	15⅞	16	16⅛+	
15⅝	9⅝	FinlFed .40	5	67	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
26	20¼	Firestn 1.10	9	168	22	21⅝	21⅞	
20⅛	13⅛	FstChar .61t	7	x1148	16⅝	16	16⅛+	
23⅛	16⅛	FstChic .96	7	205	19⅝	19	19	
46⅛	36⅝	FstInBn 1.20	10	81	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	
14⅛	8½	FstMiss .36	8	248	10⅝	10⅛	11⅛+	
30	22⅝	FstNBo 1.86	8	50	25⅛	25⅛	25⅝+	
24	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	8	16	22⅝	22	22	
10⅛	14⅛	FstPa 1.32	20	108	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅛	1⅞	FstPa Mtg		19	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅞	9⅞	FstUnRl 1	14	x18	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
6⅛	4⅞	FstVaBk .45	7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅞	10⅞	FWisCp 1.75	7	15	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
33⅞	25⅛	FischM 2.10	9	26	26⅛	26¼	26⅛+	
13	8⅝	FishbFds .40	6	43	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
17⅛	9⅝	FishrScl .28	7	90	13	12⅝	13 +	
20⅞	14	FleetEnt .40	15	373	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
16⅛	13¼	Fleming .80	7	28	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	FlexiVan .20	20	32	11⅝	11	11	
20⅝	16	Flintkot 1.16	9	13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅝	16⅝	FlaE Coast	9	5	19	18⅝	19 +	
18	13⅝	FlaGas 1	7	39	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
28⅝	20⅝	FlaPwL 1.66	8	245	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
30⅛	25⅛	FlaPow 2.10	7	164	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
29⅝	19⅝	FlaStl 1.50	12	22	21⅛	21¼	21¼	
45½	30	FluorCp .80	10	193	37¼	35⅝	36⅛	
109	72⅛	FluorofB 3		1	90	90	90	
6⅛	4⅛	FdFair .20		5	5	4⅝	5	
14⅛	10⅛	FooteCB .90	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	
60⅞	43⅝	FordM 3.20	5	844	56⅝	55⅛	55⅝—	
18⅛	13⅝	ForMcK 1	6	66	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	
29⅝	22⅞	FMK pf 1.80		13	23⅝	23	23	
15¾	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		15	15	14⅞	15	
40⅛	28⅝	FtHowP .64	10	108	29⅝	29¾	29⅛	
36⅛	21½	FosWh 1.10b	7	44	31	29⅝	30	
49⅝	27⅝	Foxboro 1	10	78	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	
35⅝	23⅝	FrnklnM .70	12	123	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	
31⅛	28⅝	FreepM 1.68	12	62	29⅝	29	29	
17⅝	7⅝	Frigtrnc .16a	20	137	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
25	18⅝	Fruehf 1.80	7	169	25⅝	24⅝	25	
9⅝	4⅝	Fqueind .08e		230	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	

(Continued on Page 10.)

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OCT. 14 1976 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Oct. 14	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '73, '74, '75	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 - 270.50	279	287.30 - 270.50	3	5.4	42.63 - 89.14 - 83.00c	9,549	1st sem. '76, nonconsol. net profit 419 MF vs. 395 MF 1st sem. '75.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	318 - 244	246.50	247.50 - 245	19a	4.5	9.96 - 13.27 - —	2,384	Free share (1 for 10) Oct. '76. Sa div. '77 despite new share distribut
BSN GERVAIS DAN.	Glass.food	736 - 490	517	520 - 490	—	4.9	102 - 28.38 - 24.39c	2,332	Group 1976 cash flow expected exceed that of 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	208 - 163	166	170.10 - 163	10	6.6	9.50 - 16.96 - 16.41	1,066	Subsidiary UTA. Sales 6 months '76 924 MF (+21.4% vs. 6 months '7
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	152 - 101	104	105.90 - 101	6	6.7	9.74 - 11.78 - 18.02c	1,672	1st semester '76 turnover up 29 with 2,331 MF of which 24% abro
Cie. Gle. ELECTRICITE	Electric.	274 - 240	255	255 - 240	77	4.9	39.78 - 27.60 - 20.66c	5,044	1st semester '76 turnover (ex-tax) = 9,296 MF (+17.5%).
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	161.50 - 100	100.10	100.20 - 100.10	6	7.0	13.02 - 10.36 - 15.85	5,758	1st sem. '76 net profit due shareho =36,555,000 F. vs. 51,546,000 F.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	147 - 85.70	99.50	99.20 - 98.50	9	6.5	8.43 - 6.77 - 10.84	4,528	As of June '76, CIC Group's cu deposits exceeded Fr. 40 billio
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	95 - 67.90	67.20	68.10 - 66	10	8.2	6.72 - 5.54 - 6.64c	4,800	Deposits for the last 12-month increased by 22%.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	173 - 100	105	110 - 100	11	7.6	13.98 - 28.13 - 9.62c	3,484	1st semester '74 turnover (ex-tax) F. 2,331,384,000 vs. F. 2,359,139,000
EURAFRANCE	Holding	207 - 165	168.90	172 - 165	5	5.9	(non signific.) - 36.50	2,193	Oct. 1, '75-Sept. 30, '76 = 22.7 MF 19.2 MF Oct. 1, '74-Sept. 30, '75
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	408.90 - 315	324	345 - 315	11	5.4	27.19 - 23.02 - 29.27c	1,495	1975 net profit = Fr. 36,376,000, 34% vs. 1974.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	153.50 - 90.50	94	95 - 90.50	3	10.0	41.65 - 66.21 - 34.00c	13,089	Snorry well, offshore Labrador, ed gas and condensate on test.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192 - 170	167	175 - 170	6	3.0	— - — - 26.94c	2,523	Gén. Alimentaire turnover (ex-tax) April-June '76=173.7 MF (+9.7%
IMETAL	Mining	124.70 - 78.10	105	110 - 102	48	3.1	7.39 - 17.97 - 2.44c	7,944	1st sem. '76 consol. net profit compared with 19.4 MF for all '75
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	621 - 428	434.50	446 - 428	40	1.8	31.77 - — - 11.00c	3,157	'76 net dividend=Fr. 7.90 (vs. Fr. in '75) payable as of Oct. 11.
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	28.20 - 20.60	21.20	21.70 - 20.60	73	6.6	2.85 - 0.18 - 0.29	13,415	Last news from Banque Rothsch and Imetal show favorable prospe
PECHELBRONN	Hold.(in.)	88.10 - 74	75	78.50 - 76.50	7	8.0	11.71 - 6.52 - 10.76	2,825	88.4% of capital obtained in bid Haute Fourneaux de Chasse (Lyon
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM	Chem.min.	119 - 81	82.10	85 - 81	—	6.1	14.50 - 29.58 - -6.30c	25,162	Recent signs spur Brazil chro prospection by Sogeram subsidiary.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITR.	Holding	409.80 - 210	212.20	216.50 - 210	4	4.7	71.04 - 38.24 - 54.71c	7,518	Sept. 30 meeting approved merg creating 1,832,304 new shares.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	129.70 - 73.20	71.50	78.05 - 73.20	—	—	15.84 - — - —	5,450	1st sem. '76: oil tonnage refin (+ 4%); product sales (+ 5.6%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 550	567	587 - 550	18	2.6	25.94 - 35.87 - 31.18c	924	Fall-winter business indications positive, conforming to expectatio
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	371.70 - 310	350	359 - 349.50	—	3.6	(not relevant)	22,572	On Sept. 1, assets: 4,413 aFls. inv 48.1% USA, 32.2% Eur., 19.7% Ot
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1980 - 1740	1751	1789 - 1740	34	1.3	64.64 - 71.76 - 51.21c	266	Period April-June '76 consol. turnov (ex-taxes) = 56.14 MF (+50.3%).
SUEZ (Cie. Financ.)	Holding	284.90 - 200.10	208	208 - 200.10	5	8.0	55.76 - 54.00 - 38.00c	8,419	Fr. 14 net div. '76 (+ 1 Fr.). 20% sta acquired in Blyth Eastman Dillon & C

(a) P/E calculated on '74 earnings; all others on '75. (b) Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

me Big Italian Banks ise Loan Rate to 21%

N, Oct. 14 (AP-DJ).— ajor Italian banks have raised by 1.5 points to 21 t their prime rate, the rate applied to loans to ajor clients, reliable bankrces in Milan reported to-

rise in the prime rate from the three-point o 15 per cent in the offi-

cial discount rate, decided by the Italian authorities earlier this month to help the tottering lira.

The 21-per-cent prime rate has not yet been imposed by all banks, sources reported, as the executive committee of the Banks' Association (Assobancaria) will officially decide on the measure only next Monday, when it meets in Rome.

Some experts forecast that the average cost of money would range between 21 and 25 per cent in the coming months as a result of the discount rate increase, thus making new investments extremely costly and difficult.

Meanwhile, with the special 10-per-cent tax on foreign currency purchases scheduled to expire Saturday, concern was expressed today that the lira may once again come under severe pressure next week.

There seems to be little chance that the authorities will extend the temporary measures and the growing concern over the lira's future was reflected in recent foreign exchange market activity.

Trading in lire was unusually active on the Italian foreign exchange markets yesterday, after seven sessions of "frozen" activity as a result of the tax. The measure was imposed by the government on Oct. 1 for two weeks after the lira plunged to its lowest levels since May.

The Office for Foreign Exchange ordered Italian institutions today not to grant any new credit lines in lire to foreign banks and customers.

The measure was aimed at curbing sales of lire by foreigners in the hope of purchasing lire back at much lower quotations next week if the Italian currency falls again.

"The lira should fall," one Milan broker said flatly. "It has been kept artificially steady in the past sessions through the tax on purchases of foreign currency. However, next Monday, when massive demand for dollars, marks and Swiss francs must be compulsorily met, the lira prices will slump."

Renewed pressure on the lira would also mean new massive interventions by the Italian central bank, whose official reserves were reportedly reduced to $1.5 billion following the defense of the lira in September.

Some reliable banking sources reported that the Bank of Italy might have recently raised its reserves by $350 million to $400 million, while the tax imposition kept the markets quiet.

However, if pressure on the lira arises again next week, a reserve of less than $2 billion is not a very safe level, some dealers noted.



Purchasing Firms Form Holding Company

Kennecott to Sell Peabody for $1.2 Billion

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (Reuters). —Kennecott Copper Corp. said today directors approved the sale of its Peabody Coal Corp.'s U.S. operations to a holding company owned by Newmont Mining Corp., Williams Companies, Bechtel Corp., Fluor Corp. and Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States for $1.2 billion.

In information being sent to shareholders, Kennecott said that of the $1.2 billion, $600 million will be in cash and short-term notes and $200 million principal amount is in the form of 20-year guaranteed notes of the holding company with interest at a rate to make them marketable at a face value.

In addition, Kennecott will receive $400 million principal amount of 30-year subordinated income notes of the holding company, which will carry interest at 5 per cent, principal, an interest which will be payable at maturity if not previously earned.

Regarding its Australian operations, Kennecott said that $100 million of the cash payment represents the purchase price for Peabody's Australian operations, which will be sold to a wholly-owned subsidiary of Broken Hill Pty. Co. of Australia.

The company said the entire transaction is subject to approval by the Federal Trade Commission and that the closing of the sale must await that approval.

Kennecott said the Australian part of the transaction is also subject to the approval of the Australian Reserve Bank.

Kennecott's acquisition of Peabody has been in litigation with the Federal Trade Commission since 1968, although it was not until April, 1974, that the FTC's order requiring divestiture became effective.

The company said it explored several divestiture methods including spin-off, the outright sale of Peabody and a rights offering.

Kennecott said its directors decided against a public offering of Peabody shares because a public sale would yield an inadequate price for Peabody since the unit's past earnings record had been poor.

The company said its board decided on an outright sale because the purchase price offered by Newmont and its associates would produce a total worth greater than the spin-off.

Kennecott said proceeds from the sale will enable it to increase copper productive capacity and productivity through expansion of one or more existing mines in Utah, Arizona and Mexico.

The company said it will also have the capability of developing other mineral resources which it holds and of participating in a number of joint ventures leading to business diversification.

S. Korea Seeks $150 Million In an Unusual Bond Offering

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP-DJ). —South Korea, which earlier this year arranged an unusual $150-million performance bond with a group of foreign banks, is about to return to the international money market with another innovative borrowing plan designed to speed the country's economic development.

Seven South Korean banks, including the government-controlled Korean Exchange Bank, have formed a syndicate to borrow between $100 million and $150 million from a syndicate of commercial banks, it was learned.

Proceeds from the loan would be used by the South Korean banks to finance the country's export industries. In addition, companies that help the nation's balance of trade by manufacturing products that currently must be imported also would be eligible to make use of the loan.

Each of the seven banks would be jointly liable for the loan. That is, if any portion of the loan went bad, a creditor could hold all of the borrowing banks liable.

The five-year loan is expected to carry an interest rate about 1 7/8 percentage points over the London Interbank Offered Rate. In addition, another percentage point will go for management fees and other "front money."

The loan may have a "multi-currency option" enabling lenders to offer either dollars on deposit outside the United States or other currencies. Sources say marketing of the loan should begin within the next month.

The loan is believed to be the first in which a syndicate of banks, jointly liable, has been formed to borrow from a syndicate of lenders. Such syndicate-to-syndicate financing "could become more common throughout the developing world as countries look for new ways to raise funds," suggests one banker familiar with the plan.

The lending syndicate is being put together by Asia Pacific Capital Corp. of Hong Kong, which is 70 per cent owned by Citibank of New York and 30 per cent by Fuji Bank of Tokyo.

One South Korean source said the borrowing syndicate is being formed to introduce "at once several banks which don't have international reputations to the foreign lending community."

It might be more difficult for many of the banks to borrow abroad on their own, and it would take a long time to introduce each of the banks individually to the international market, he added.

In addition, "The presence of the Korea Exchange Bank and the joint and several liability will provide the lenders with something close to a government guarantee," he said.

U.S. Creates Anti-Bribery Squad

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (NYT). —The Justice Department has formed a special task force to press criminal charges in corporate bribery cases, a senior department official disclosed yesterday.

Although the Securities and Exchange Commission has forced some 225 companies to admit making illegal or questionable payments during the past two years, the cases to be pursued would be the first to involve the possibility of prosecution and jail.

For a long time there have been unconfirmed accounts of friction between the SEC and the Justice Department over what steps, if any, should be taken beyond forcing the companies to make public their illegal or questionable payments, most of which involved officials of foreign companies.

In some instances the commission was said to be unhappy that the Justice Department did not follow SEC recommendations for prosecution. There was also said to be some belief at the Justice Department that not all the cases turned over to it were strong ones.

SEC Lacks Power

The SEC has no powers to bring criminal cases on its own.

The task force, according to the Justice Department official, was set up because of a growing number of cases that may involve prosecutable offenses.

"We have had individual cases under consideration for many months now, but in light of the volume involved we determined that an approach such as this would be appropriate," the official declared.

He said at least seven attorneys would be involved, plus investigators and liaison and support personnel, and that the task force would look for violations of numerous federal laws. He mentioned specifically those dealing with mail and wire fraud, bank secrecy and making false statements to the government.

"There are no specific bribery statutes, but we may be able to prosecute under other theories," the official said.

The task force will be under the direction of Richard Beckler, deputy chief of the fraud section of the Justice Department's criminal division. The anti-trust and tax divisions will also participate.

The official said he could not say if any particular type of case would have priority, nor would he say that any people had been identified for probable indictment.

It appeared likely, however, that the closest scrutiny would be given those two dozen companies and officials whose behavior the SEC considered egregious enough to bring its own civil action.

The other 200 companies that have admitted questionable payments would presumably be looked at later since they were encouraged by the SEC to participate in a so-called "voluntary" disclosure program in which they were informally told there would be "less need for enforcement."

Dow Average Drops 12 Points As Glamours, Blue Chips Dip

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (IHT).— A stiff hammering in the blue chips and glamours led a broad stock market retreat today, erasing nearly all of the big rise of the previous session.

Some analysts, who had expected New York Exchange prices to extend yesterday's technical rally, were mystified by the steep decline today.

Dreyfus Corp.'s research director, Monte Gordon, said the decline indicated that yesterday's advance was nothing more than a technical bounce, and that the market was still "plagued with many problems."

The sluggish U.S. economy has been cited most often recently as the major reason for the market's slump the last three weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 12.38 points to close at 935.92.

Volume totaled 18.61 million shares, down from 21.7 million yesterday. Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 985 to about 430.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply, M-1, for the week ended Oct. 6 jumped an average $4 billion while the broader M-2 supply spurted $6 billion.

Of late the money-supply report has lost some significance among analysts because of consecutive, volatile and contradictory record-breaking swings. But with the Fed recently moving toward what is believed to be an accommodation in its monetary stance, which would affect short-term interest rates and, ultimately, corporate borrowing and expansion, analysts say the weekly Fed report has acquired new significance.

CBS Inc. lost 2 1/8 to 50 1/2. It realigned top management positions yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The Amex index was off about 0.67 at 97.56.

Farm commodity futures fell heavily on the Chicago Board of Trade, led by soybeans futures, which fell the limit of 20 cents a bushel.

Soybeans had advanced the limit of 20 cents a bushel the previous session.

Soybean oil was down the limit and meal fell around $8 a ton. Wheat futures were down around 15 cents and corn more than 8. Oats lost 5 1/2.

FTC Seeks to Block Arco-Anaconda Deal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—The Federal Trade Commission said today it is seeking a preliminary injunction in federal court against the merger of Atlantic Richfield and Anaconda Co.

The FTC issued a complaint alleging the proposed merger may substantially lessen competition in the production of uranium oxide and refined copper. The commission wants to delay the merger until its complaint is decided.

Arco made a cash tender offer for 27 per cent of Anaconda's shares valued at $162 million in March. In July Arco bought $100 million of Anaconda debentures.

Japan Car Firms Say Exports Rise By Around 36%

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP-DJ).— Nissan Motor Co. said today its September auto exports rose 35 per cent from a year ago to 96,013 units, up from 86,316 units exported in August, while overall production rose 12 per cent from the year earlier month to 209,789 units, up sharply from August's 161,031 units.

For the first half of fiscal 1976, which began in April, Nissan's exports rose 32 per cent from the like year-earlier period to 561,954 units. Total production was up 12 per cent in the first half to 1,160,910 units.

Domestic auto registrations, or sales, in September fell a steep 20 per cent to 84,380 units from a year ago, but were above August's 62,636 units, the company said.

For the first half the fiscal year ended September, domestic sales were off 8 per cent to 534,794 units.

Toyota Motor Co., meanwhile, said its auto exports jumped 36.6 per cent in September from a year ago to 92,062 units, while overall September production fell 12 per cent to 216,467 units.

Exports during the first nine months of 1976 rose 37.5 per cent from the like 1975 period to 856,572 units. Overall auto production from January to September increased 5.5 per cent to 1,808,562 units, the company said.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Allied Chemical

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	638.2	569.9
Profits	23.6	23.3
Per Share	0.83	0.83
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,970.0	1,710.0
Profits	88.9	82.3
Per Share	3.10	2.95

American Can

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	852.5	818.5
Profits	34.9	29.1
Per Share	1.78	1.48
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,390.0	2,250.0
Profits	79.3	64.5
Per Share	4.02	3.26

Boise Cascade

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Profits	25.5	197.
Per Share	0.86	0.67
Nine Months		
Profits	70.0	50.2
Per Share	2.37	1.70

Celanese Corp.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	496.0	526.0
Profits	13.0	21.0
Per Share	0.83	1.40
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,500.0	1,400.0
Profits	60.0	25.0
Per Share	4.05	1.56

Chemical New York Corp.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Profits A	23.1	21.3
Per Share A	1.60	1.51
Profits B	24.9	20.6
Per Share B	1.72	1.42
Nine Months		
Profits A	65.3	76.2
Per Share A	4.53	5.28
Profits B	67.2	74.3
Per Share B	4.65	5.14

Colgate Palmolive

Third Quarter	1976	1975*
Revenue	884.9	845.0
Profits	43.1	38.5
Per Share	0.57	0.51
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,630.0	2,480.0
Profits	111.3	93.4
Per Share	1.46	1.30

*Restated

Crown Zellerbach

Third Quarter	1976	1975*
Revenue	551.9	453.7
Profits	22.8	13.0
Per Share	0.91	0.52
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,580.0	1,320.0
Profits	71.1	47.9
Per Share	2.83	1.91

*1975 Restated.

Diamond Shamrock

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	334.9	294.3
Profits	34.9	29.4
Per Share	1.92	1.73
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,000.0	849.0
Profits	102.0	84.8
Per Share	5.76	5.10

Eastman Kodak

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,377.3	1,295.2
Profits	170.6	183.5
Per Share	1.06	1.14
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,751.0	3,398.6
Profits	428.0	409.5
Per Share	2.66	2.54

North American Philips

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	436.3	353.5
Profits	14.3	8.2
Per Share	1.13	0.70
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,230.0	1,030.0
Profits	29.5	17.9
Per Share	3.13	1.60

NCR Corp.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	569.5	521.6
Profits	25.0	15.9
Per Share	0.96	0.66
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,596.9	1,517.0
Profits	56.8	55.2
Per Share	2.25	2.28

Olin Corp.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	330.7	309.4
Profits	18.1	14.9
Per Share	1.50	1.26
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,050.0	941.3
Profits	63.6	51.1
Per Share	5.32	4.34

Pepsico

Third Quarter	1976	1975*
Revenue	697.6	610.8
Profits	42.1	33.7
Per Share	1.72	1.38
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,890.0	76.4
Profits	99.1	76.4
Per Share	4.06	3.14

*1975 restated.

PPG Industries

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	591.0	503.0
Profits	40.1	30.5
Per Share	1.93	1.47
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,680.0	1,360.0
Profits	118.1	58.4
Per Share	5.68	2.81

RCA Corp.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,330.0	1,220.0
Profits	33.4	33.8
Per Share	0.43	0.42
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,910.0	3,460.0
Profits	121.4	76.6
Per Share	1.57	0.97

Reynolds Metals

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	544.0	442.9
Profits	22.8	21.1
Per Share	1.27	1.18
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,560.0	1,240.0
Profits	56.2	29.9
Per Share	3.11	1.59

Transamerica Corp.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	679.1	615.9
Profits	33.2	19.0
Per Share	5.51	0.29
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,010.0	1,780.0
Profits	85.4	52.9
Per Share	1.31	0.81

Weyerhaeuser Co.

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	756.1	632.7
Profits	30.5	58.4
Per Share	0.61	0.46
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,130.0	1,790.0
Profits	220.2	153.1
Per Share	1.67	1.30

Currency Rates

October 14, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	SF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.5545	4.1930	105.16*	51.045*	30.40y	—	6.8490*	104.66*	43.63*
Brussels (c)	37.32	61.245	15.359	7.4475	4.45*	14.605	—	15.275	6.3875
Frankfurt	2.4323	3.8895	—	48.67*	2.889x	95.23*	6.519*	99.56*	41.61*
London (£)	1.6385	—	2.56125	2.1825	1.392	4.185	61.075	4.00075	2.5780
Milan	842.20	1381.10	346.46	168.0	—	228.50	22.565	344.80	144.02
Paris	4.9970	8.21375	205.200*	—	5.95625x	196.150*	13.4425*	205.025*	85.800*
Zurich	2.4427	4.0040	100.47*	48.85*	0.2397*	95.60*	6.55*	—	41.80*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.8365; Escudo: 21.215; Israeli £: 8.40; Peseta: 68.075; Schilling: 17.25; Sw. krona: 4.2470; Yen: 293.35; Belgian financial franc: 38.425; Canadian $: 1.0277; Hong Kong $: 4.8735.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (£) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Talk with E.F. Hutton Luxembourg

Block Trades
New Dividends
U.S. Listed Securities

Hutton

INTERNATIONAL

K. Economy by Deficit, ike Threat

ontinued from Page 1)

the $1.63775 it reached two ago.

re just don't seem to be lowing prospects on the ," said a currency dealer. the front page of The Fi-l Times this morning was hat you would call confi-inspiring." The paper's story began with the ne, "Left-Wingers Warn han Over Economic Strat-

Callaghan and particularly ich-harassed Chancellor of chequer Denis Healey are their policy of pay re-s, modest public spending nd a slow redirection of resources toward industry singly hard to defend.

left wing of the Labor demands a siege economy of strict import controls n end to public spending while the Conservatives de-far sharper cuts. Mr. Hea-ot only has them to deal out the International Mon-Fund as well.

$3.9-Billion Loan

r the pound struck its low, the government said, t would apply to the fund loan of $3.9 billion. But to it will have to satisfy the hat Britain's economic poli-an work.

fund frowns on trade re-s, but yesterday the Con-tion of British Industry he country's trade union hip both recommended controls. Mr. Callaghan to-as believed to be consider-ir views.

government did manage to at least temporarily, a by the miners' union. It miners' strike in the winter 3-74 that put the country three-day workweek.

miners have demanded an retirement plan. The gov-nt sees this as a violation pay policy and is inclined n them down. In the face s, the miners voted to strike but were later persuaded to f a walkout.

Elective Dictatorship'

DON, Oct. 14 (Reuters).— Hailsham, a former head of udiciary, today described 1 as an "elective dictator-and offered a blueprint for en constitution limiting the of Parliament.

television lecture, he said ritain, supposedly dedicated dom under law, had moved a totalitarianism which only be altered by a sys-and radical overhaul of sent unwritten Constitution. rd chancellor in the 1970-74 vative government, Lord am was the highest judicial in Britain and also presid-the House of Lords.

Trade Gap h EEC Is Cut

DON, Oct. 14 (Reuters) — 's trade deficit with the f the European Common is steadily falling, but ll £1.017 billion in the first f this year.

figure was £203 million an in the second half of nd it was the third succes-alf-year in which the total ne down.

is revealed in the October of "Trade and Industry" ne, published today by the ment of Trade.

magazine said: "The area hich our trade showed the arked improvement in the x months of this year was EC."

dollar Borrowings

HINGTON, Oct. 13 (Reu-Liabilities of U.S. banks to oreign branches fell $576 to $4.11 billion in the nding Oct. 6, the Federal e Board reported. This was billion higher than the of Eurodollar borrowings week ended Oct. 8, 1975.

Viking Resources International N.V.

N.V. 30.9.76
$18.45 (U.S.$ 47.28)

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eenstraat 214, Amsterdam.

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ANGUS C. LITTLEJOHN

as

Deputy Chairman

ICM CARBOMIN CORPORATION

25 Broadway, New York, New York 10004.

Tel.: (212) 943-2500.

NYSE Nationwide Trading, Oct. 14—Closing Prices

(Continued from Page 8.)

G

— 1976 — High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s. High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
17¾	10¼ GAFCp .60	8	56	13½	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
22⅛	15⅛ GAFpf 1.20		10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
32⅜	25¼ GATX 1.80	12	33	30⅛	29⅞	30¼+ ⅛
7¾	4 GCA Corp	26	21	6	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
8¼	4½ GFBusn .32	8	32	5⅜	5⅛	5¼— ⅛
7½	5½ Gable Ind		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛
29½	21⅝ GamSk 1.40	5	1	23½	23½	23½— ½
32¼	19¾ GamS pfI.60		3	30½	30½	30½+ ⅛
32¼	20¼ GamS pfI.75		1	30½	30½	30½+ ⅛
40¼	23¾ Gannett 1	19	365	38	37	37 — ⅛
14	6½ GapSirs .10e	7	22	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
31	19¾ GardDen .76	16	2391	20¾	20½	20½— ⅛
16⅞	13⅛ Garfink 1.04	6	16	13⅝	13½	13½— ⅛
13¾	12⅜ GasSvc 1.20	10	11	13¼	13	13 —
12⅜	4½ Gateway In	3	9	5⅞	5½	5½— ⅛
25½	18 Gearhrt .28	11	47	24½	24¼	24¼— ⅛
16⅜	9¾ Geminl Cap		47	15	14¾	14¾— ⅛
15½	12¾ Gemin 1.20a		17	15½	15¾	15¼—
11⅞	9⅛ GAInv 1.06e		18	10⅜	10¼	10¼+ ⅛
46¼	35⅞ GenAmOil 1	13	120	42⅜	41½	41¾+ ⅜
11	8½ GenBanc .80		7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
13⅞	9¼ GnCeble .75	8	23	10⅛	10	10 — ⅛
26¼	17 GCinma .68	7	19	20½	19½	19½— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛ Gen Develpr	4	37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛
65	37¼ Gen Dynam 6		252	46⅝	45⅞	46⅛— ⅛
59¾	46 GenEl 1.80	12	971	51½	50⅞	50⅞— ⅛
34¾	26⅛ GnFood 1.50	10	571	33¾	32⅞	32⅞— ⅛
20⅛	15¾ GnGtn 1.34a	18	2	19¼	19⅛	19¼— ⅛
14⅞	8⅜ GenHost .60		54	9¾	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
18⅜	8¼ GenInst .22t	17	155	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞— ⅛
37⅜	27¾ GnInstr pf 3		4	35¾	35⅛	35⅛+ ⅛
21	14¼ GenMed .50	8	533	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
34¼	26⅛ GenMills .76	14	86	32¾	31⅞	31⅞— ⅛
75⅛	57⅜ GnMot 3.15e	8	1627	71⅛	70⅜	70½— ⅛
64½	49⅝ GMot pf 5.75		4	53¼	53	53¼+ ⅛
72⅝	65 GnMotSpf 5		2	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
7⅜	5 GenPort Inc	14	78	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜— ⅛
19½	15¾ GPubUt 1.68	10	152	19⅜	19	19 — ⅛
11⅞	7¼ GenRefr .90	5	8	7¾	7¾	7¾— ⅛
56⅜	43¾ GnSignal .84	14	21	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛ Gen Steel	4	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
23¼	20¼ GlobCal Mar		25	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞— ⅛
20⅛	17 GlobeUn 1	4	3	17⅞	17½	17½— ⅛
14⅝	11½ GoldWl Fin	6	56	19⅝	19	19
20⅜	13⅜ GoldWl pf .75		10	19½	19⅛	19⅛+ ⅛
26⅝	18 Goodrh 1.12	16	153	24¾	24¼	24½— ⅛
83	77 Gdrch pf7.85		21860	83	83½	83 +2½
28½	26⅛ Goodyr 1.10	11	660	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞— ⅛
10⅛	6¾ GorJwlA .32	6	3	8⅛	8	8
36⅝	22 Gould .60	5	274	24¼	23⅞	23⅞— ⅛
29	19¼ Gould pfI.35		6	25⅞	25½	25⅝+ ⅛
23⅜	24¼ Grace 1.70	8	168	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝— ⅛
34⅝	24⅝ Grainger .36	19	271	31⅝	31¼	31¼— ⅛
17⅜	12¼ Granitvl .80	4	7	13⅜	13½	13½— ⅛
19⅞	13¼ GravDrg .60	5	10	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
18⅝	16½ GtAtPac 2.20	22	52	17	16⅞	16⅞— ⅛
17⅛	14⅜ GtNofr 1.25e	12	1	16¾	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
11⅞	9⅛ GtNorNek .80	8	75	10⅜	10¼	10¼— ⅛
20⅝	13⅜ GtWnFin .50	8	316	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞— ⅛
31⅞	15½ GtWest Unit	2	41	17⅝	17½	17⅝+ ⅛
20¼	16½ GtWn pf 1.88		8	17⅞	17½	17½+ ⅛
18½	15¼ GrGlant 1.08	24	12	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+ ⅛
17⅛	13 Greyh 1.04a	7	170	14½	14¼	14⅜— ⅛
2⅛	1⅝ Greyhnd wt		51	2⅛	2	2
8¼	1⅛ Grolier Inc		20	1¼	1¼	1¼— ⅛
12⅞	4 Grumm .80	4	23	16⅝	16⅜	16½— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝ Guardin .20	9	38	15⅞	15¾	15¾+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅜ Guard AMig		21	3⅛	3	3
24⅞	18⅝ GMkD 1.20a	6	2	22½	22½	22½
20⅛	16⅛ GulfWStn .60	4	410	16⅝	16½	16½— ⅛
6½	3⅜ GIFWInd wt		485	3¾	3½	3½— ⅛
102¼	76 GlfWpf 3.67		2	79⅛	79½	79½+ ⅛
47½	35¼ GlfW pf 2.50		107	37	36⅞	36⅞— ⅛
12⅜	7⅛ GlfLfHld .60	7	131	10¼	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
5½	1¼ GulfMtg RIt		9	1½	1⅜	1⅜
28¼	20⅜ GulfOil 1.80	7	661	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝— ⅛
29¼	13¾ Gulf carz I	6	109	14⅜	14¼	14¼— ⅛
26¾	16 GfR pfB 1.30		5	19¼	18¾	19¼+ ⅛
21⅛	20¼ GlfR pfcl.60		10	20¾	20½	20⅝+ ⅛
15⅜	11¾ GlfStUt 1.12	9	186	14½	14½	14⅝
55½	49½ GlfSU pf4.40		2100	53½	53½	53½— ⅛
6¾	3½ Gulton Ind	6	34	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛

H

7½	3¼ HMW Ind	7	3	3¼	3¼	3¼
36	27½ HackW 2.60	8	7	35¼	35¼	35¼— ⅛
20¼	14⅛ HallFB .66	13	97	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛+ ⅛
17½	13¼ HallPrt .80a	7	18	16½	16¾	16¾— ⅛
69⅝	48¾ Halliburn .56	15	299	65⅞	65⅛	65½— ⅛
23⅝	16½ HamrlP 1.20	6	57	20⅜	20	20 — ⅛
6¼	3¾ Hammond	11	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜
18¼	15¾ HanJSec 1.47e		24	6⅞	16½	16⅞+ ⅛
22¼	19⅝ HanJInv 1.88e		32	22½	22½	22½+ ⅛
7⅜	4¼ HandImn .20	9	48	4½	4¼	4¼— ⅛
36⅛	21½ HandyHar 1	5	12	25½	25¼	25½— ⅛
14⅞	9⅜ HanesCp 1	5	21	20⅝	20¼	20⅝— ⅛
46⅜	43¾ Hanna 1.60	9	40	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝— ⅛
30⅛	21⅝ HarBrJ 1.32	7	3	30⅛	30	30
9½	6⅜ Hardees	9	23	7	6¾	6¾— ⅛
22⅝	14 Harnishf .80	5	76	15⅞	15½	15⅝
14⅜	2 Harrah .30a	8	22	13½	13⅜	13½+ ⅛
38½	32¼ HarrBk 1.50	6	23	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛— ⅛
55½	33¾ Harris 1.40	11	69	49¼	48⅜	48⅜— ⅛
27½	18¾ Harsco 1.30b	6	14	21⅞	21¼	21¾+ ⅛
14½	8¾ HartSMx .60	8	13	11⅜	11¼	11¼+ ⅛
25¼	17⅛ HarteHk .45	10	14	22⅛	22	22⅛
17⅞	15⅞ HattSe 1.44a	23	4	16⅝	16¾	16¾+ ⅛
20	12⅜ HawIEl 1.76	8	8	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞— ⅛
16¾	7⅛ HayesAlb 1b	7	24	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛
12⅝	3¼ Hazeltine	4	17	8	8	8
8⅞	6¾ Hecks .12	7	53	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
17⅜	10⅝ HeclaM .30t	233	107	11¾	11⅝	11⅝+ ⅛
16½	9 HeilmBr .60	6	38	15	14¾	14¾— ⅛
31⅞	31 HeinzHJ 1.08	9	77	3 ¾	30⅝	31⅞— ⅛
32	27½ Heinz pf 1.70		2	27½	27½	27½
29¾	19¾ Hellerlnr .92	8	18	20	19¾	20 — ⅛
45½	30¾ HelmerP .25	10	30	42½	41⅜	41⅜— ⅛
2¼	1⅛ Hemisp Can		3	1½	1⅜	1⅜+ ⅛
8	6¾ Hemlnc .66e		17	8	7⅞	8 + ⅛
36	27 Hercules .80	17	217	27⅞	27¼	27¼— ⅛
27⅞	18½ HershyFd 1	6	2	20⅜	20½	20⅜+ ⅛
23⅜	8¼ Hesston		10	9¼	9	9¼+ ⅛
25½	16 Hestn pf 1.60		7	16½	16	16⅛— ⅛
59¼	46 Heublin 1.20	14	226	47⅜	46⅞	46⅞— ⅛
117¾	84 HewlttPk .30	28	370	86⅝	84	84 — 2¾
7⅞	4⅜ High Voltg	15	27	5¾	5½	5½— ⅛
24	17½ Hilfenhd .70	8	6	19⅜	19½	19½+ ⅛
20½	15 Hinfshlt 1.20	7	7	17⅞	17	17 — ⅛
28	20¾ Hobart .92	17	18	21¾	21⅜	21⅜— ⅛
20⅝	14⅜ HoernW .90	8	84	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞— ⅛
9⅜	5⅝ HoffEle .12e	6	28	7½	7¼	7¼— ⅛
30	10⅝ Holiday .40	10	399	11	10⅞	10⅞
46¾	32⅝ HollyS 2.40a	3	12	36½	36¼	36½+ ⅛
24⅝	24⅜ Homestk .16	15	96	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛
56⅝	32¾ Honywll 1.60	10	365	42¼	40¾	40¾— 1⅛
24½	19¼ HoovBB 1	7	5	19¾	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
3½	1⅛ Horizon Cp		48	1½	1½	1½— ⅛
15¼	11⅜ HospAff .24b	7	3	13⅝	13½	13½— ⅛

I-J-K

21¾	16½ ICInds 1.40	6	108	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
43¾	33⅜ ICInd pf 3.50		5	40½	41¼	41½
9¼	7⅝ ICInds pf 6		1	88	88	88
5⅛	3 ICN Pharm	16	34	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
9⅛	1⅜ IDS Rlty		12	1½	1½	1⅝
46⅞	34½ INACp 2.70	15	476	42	40⅞	41½— ⅝
19⅜	16¼ INAIn 1.59a		10	19¼	19⅛	19⅛— ⅛
13⅜	9⅝ IUInfl .90	7	189	11½	11¼	11¼— ⅛
35	26⅛ IUInt A		5	30½	30⅛	30⅛
38	26 IdahoP 2.16	11	37	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜
20⅜	13¼ IdealBa 1.20	9	17	19¾	19⅜	19⅜— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛ IdeaTay .30b	5	5	7¾	7¾	7¾+ ⅛
27⅜	22½ IIIPowr 2.20	10	87	25¾	25½	25¾+ ⅛
50½	46½ IIPow pf4.12		280	49½	49½	49½+ ⅛
30	21 ITW .56	15	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛— ⅛
15⅞	10¼ ImplCpA .24	6	87	15	14⅝	14¾
37	25⅛ INCO 1.40a	15	324	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛— ⅛
8	4¾ IncmCap .80e		28	6½	6⅜	6⅜
85	67½ IndiM pfF.37		210	85	85	85 + 1⅛
114	103 IndiM pf .12		2200	115	114½	115 + 1
25	19⅜ IndiGas 2.12	7	2	24¾	24⅜	24⅜— ⅛
23⅛	20 IndiPL 1.82	9	46	22½	22⅜	22½— ⅛
17⅜	12⅞ IndiNat 1.20	9	6	15	15	15 — ⅛
14⅜	6⅜ Inexco Oil	27	223	12	11⅝	11⅝— ⅛
95½	70 InsurR 2.68	12	204	74⅛	73½	73½— ⅜
57½	44½ InsR pf 2.35		8	55	55	55
34	26 Intnd Cm 1	6	19	29⅜	28	28⅛— ⅛
53⅜	41 IntndStl 2.60	11	92	48	47⅝	47⅝— 1
14	7¾ Inmont .50	5	40	11⅝	11½	11⅝
13⅜	8⅜ Insilco .80e	7	78	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
31½	20¾ InspCop .25e		4	25⅞	25¾	25¾
9⅛	7 Instit InvTr		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
9⅝	7 Integon .32	6	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
48⅜	38⅝ Interco 2.66	8	65	42	41¾	41¾+ ⅛
9½	4½ Intercll Dev	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
42⅝	25⅝ Interlak 2.20		5	34¼	34	34¼— ⅛
228½	223⅜ IBM 9	18	1480	227½	263½	264½— 2⅞
28⅜	21⅛ IntfFlavF .36	27	461	23¾	23	23½— ⅛
32½	22⅜ IntHarv 1.70	9	255	27⅛	26⅜	26⅜— ⅛
42¾	33⅝ IntMinC 2.40	5	216	37½	36⅞	37 — ⅛
49½	45 IntMinr pf 4		1	45½	45½	45½
14⅝	6⅛ IntMtn .25e	4	166	12½	12⅜	12⅜— ⅛
18¼	5⅞ IntMulti .85	6	44	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛— ⅛
77¾	57⅜ IntPaper 2	10	222	66¾	65½	65½— 1⅛
8	5⅜ IntRectif .20	9	17	5⅞	5¾	5¾— ⅛
23⅛	22¼ IntTT 1.60	7	87	30¼	30⅛	30⅛— ⅛
58¾	42⅛ IntTT pfJ 4		6	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝— ⅛
57½	41⅝ IntTT pfK 4		11	53	52⅞	53 — ⅛
60¾	47 IntTT pfO 5		39	59¾	59¾	59¾+ ⅛
92½	69⅝ IntTT pfN 2.25		138	87½	86⅜	86⅜— ⅛
60¼	45⅝ ITT pfI 4.50		30	57½	56⅝	56⅝— ⅛
30⅞	23¼ Intrpce 1.45	6	13	28	27½	27½— ⅛
81	64 Intrpcepf 5		3	75⅞	75½	75½— ⅛
27	16⅜ IntrpGp 1.20	7	16	25⅝	25½	25½+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅜ IntrsPw 1.45	9	53	17⅛	16⅞	17
34	23½ IowaB .60e	3	24	29	28⅜	28⅜— ⅛
17⅝	13⅜ IowaEl 1.40	10	44	17	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
20¾	17⅜ IowaIlG 1.72	10	28	20½	19¾	19¾— ⅛
27½	22½ IowaII pf2.31		2	26	26½	26½+ ⅛
24⅜	21⅞ IowaPwLt 2	9	21	22½	22⅜	22⅜+ ⅛
21½	17⅝ IowaPS 1.72	10	15	20⅞	20¾	20¾
5⅜	3¼ IpcoHosp .05e	7	25	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
18⅜	8⅞ Itek Corp	26	92	14⅜	13¾	13¾— ⅛
15	5¾ ItelCorp .20	8	219	12	11¾	12 + ⅛
18⅞	12⅛ JamesF .80	10	13	17⅛	16¾	17⅛+ ⅛
23⅜	19⅜ Jantzen .80	5	4	20	19⅞	19⅞— ⅛
10⅝	6⅜ JapanF .91e		43	8⅝	8¾	8¾
37⅛	22⅝ JeffPilot .80	11	43	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜+ ⅛
87	71½ JerCe pfB.12		2160	87	86	87 + 1
86½	72 JerCen pf 8		2760	87	87	87 + ⅛
126¾	100¼ JeC pf 13.50		2260	124	123½	123½— ⅛
112⅜	100¼ JerCen pf 11		2760	111	110	111 + ⅛
24¾	9⅛ JewelC 1.30	8	28	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞— ⅛
9½	4½ Jewelcor	3	9	7	6⅞	7
22½	22 JhnMan 1.40	10	202	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞— ⅛
96½	82¾ JohnsnDrs 1	16	286	88⅜	87¾	88⅜— ⅛
25½	12⅜ JohnCon .90	7	30	20	19¾	19⅞
19¾	12⅜ JonLogn .50	5	28	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
16½	16 Josters n .80	8	26	16½	16	16 — ⅛
50⅞	32⅜ JoyMfg 1.30	10	25	43½	42¾	43⅛
4¾	1¾ Justice Mfg		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
52¼	29 KLM Airlin	15	8	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞+ ⅞
40⅛	27½ KaisrAl 1.20	12	384	34	33¼	33¾+ ⅛
76½	57 Kal 55pf 4.75		2	65	65	65 — ⅛
79½	55½ Kal 66pf 4.75		2	70	68	68 — 5
9	5⅞ KalsCem .50	15	2	8⅛	8	8
15½	12¼ KalCe pfI.37		4	14⅞	14¾	14¾— ⅛
13⅜	9¾ Kane Mill .24	4	22	10⅝	10½	10½— ⅛
26½	19¼ Kaneb 1	7	183	22⅜	21⅞	22¼+ ⅛
29⅜	25 KCtyPL 2.36	9	19	28⅛	28¼	28⅜+ ⅛
31	15 KCSouln 1r	6	7	26⅝	26¾	26⅝+ ⅛
30⅝	18 KanGEI 1.68	7	27	19¾	19½	19½
17⅞	14⅝ KanNb 1.32a	8	242	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
20	18 KanPLt 1.60	7	27	19½	19½	19½— ⅛
27⅜	25½ KaPL pf2.32		4	27⅛	27½	27½+ ⅛
5	3 Katy Ind		25	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
17⅞	10⅜ Kty pfB 1.46		2	16½	16½	16⅝
11¼	6½ Kaufm Brd.06b	25	112	8⅛	8	8 — ⅛
17½	14⅝ Kauf pf 1.50		1	16¼	16¼	16¼
17¾	14⅞ Kawecki Brl	25	8	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅞ KeeneCp .20	6	7	5¼	5⅛	7⅜
9⅜	5¾ Keller .20	7	7	7½	7½	7½— ⅛
27⅞	20 Kellogg 1	16	69	26⅛	25	26⅛+ ⅛
17⅞	12 Kellwood .80	5	6	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
23½	20½ Kenmrtl .96	10	2	24	24	24 — ⅛
58⅜	42⅛ KenncI .20a		249	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝+ ⅛
23¾	20 KyUtil 1.84	6	19	22⅝	22½	22⅝
22	13 KerrGls .60	6	129	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛— ⅛
92½	60⅝ KerrMc 1.25	14	111	72⅜	71⅜	71½— 1
33⅜	19⅝ KiddeW 1	7	55	31	30½	30½— ⅛
51⅞	41 KiddepfB 4		6	48	48	48
57	43 KiddepfC 4		6	47⅜	47½	47½— ⅛
47⅛	36⅞ KimbCl 1.88	8	122	38⅝	37⅝	37⅞— ⅛
12½	8⅝ KingDSt .50	7	121	11	10⅝	10⅝— ½
17⅜	12⅜ KirschCo .90	10	18	15⅛	15	15
32½	26⅜ KnlafRid .60	12	77	31	30⅝	30⅝— ⅛
60⅛	45⅜ KnitT pfA 4.50		30	57½	56⅛	56⅛— ⅜
39⅞	23¼ Knipce 1.40	6	13	28	27½	27½— ⅛
88	64 Knipcepf 5		3	85	85	85
27	16⅜ KnipGp 1.20	7	16	25⅝	25½	25½+ ⅛
17⅜	14⅜ KnitrsPw 1.45	9	53	17⅛	16⅞	17
34	23½ KoweB .60e	3	24	29	28⅜	28⅜— ⅛
17⅜	13⅜ KoweEl 1.40	10	44	17	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
20¾	17⅜ KowaIlG 1.72	10	28	20½	19¾	19¾— ⅛
27½	22½ KowaII pf2.31		2	26	26½	26½+ ⅛
24⅜	21⅞ KowaPwLt 2	9	21	22½	22⅜	22⅜+ ⅛
21½	17⅝ KowaPS 1.72	10	15	20⅞	20¾	20¾
5⅜	3¼ KpcoHosp .05e	7	25	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
18⅜	8⅞ Ktek Corp	26	92	14⅜	13¾	13¾— ⅛
15	5¾ KtelCorp .20	8	219	12	11¾	12 + ⅛
18⅞	12⅛ KamesF .80	10	13	17⅛	16¾	17⅛+ ⅛
23⅜	19⅜ Kantzen .80	5	4	20	19⅞	19⅞— ⅛
10⅝	6⅜ KapanF .91e		43	8⅝	8¾	8¾
37⅛	22⅝ KeffPilot .80	11	43	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜+ ⅛
87	71½ KerCe pfB.12		2160	87	86	87 + 1
86½	72 KerCen pf 8		2760	87	87	87 + ⅛
126¾	100¼ KeC pf 13.50		2260	124	123½	123½— ⅛
112⅜	100¼ KerCen pf 11		2760	111	110	111 + ⅛
24¾	9⅛ KewelC 1.30	8	28	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞— ⅛
9½	4½ Kewelcor	3	9	7	6⅞	7
22½	22 KhnMan 1.40	10	202	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞— ⅛
96½	82¾ KohnsnDrs 1	16	286	88⅜	87¾	88⅜— ⅛
25½	12⅜ KohnCon .90	7	30	20	19¾	19⅞
19¾	12⅜ KonLogn .50	5	28	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
16½	16 Kosters n .80	8	26	16½	16	16 — ⅛
50⅞	32⅜ KoyMfg 1.30	10	25	43½	42¾	43⅛
4¾	1¾ Kustice Mfg		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
52¼	29 KLM Airlin	15	8	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞+ ⅞
40⅛	27½ KaisrAl 1.20	12	384	34	33¼	33¾+ ⅛
76½	57 Kal 55pf 4.75		2	65	65	65 — ⅛
79½	55½ Kal 66pf 4.75		2	70	68	68 — 5
9	5⅞ KalsCem .50	15	2	8⅛	8	8
15½	12¼ KalCe pfI.37		4	14⅞	14¾	14¾— ⅛
13⅜	9¾ Kane Mill .24	4	22	10⅝	10½	10½— ⅛
26½	19¼ Kaneb 1	7	183	22⅜	21⅞	22¼+ ⅛
29⅜	25 KCtyPL 2.36	9	19	28⅛	28¼	28⅜+ ⅛
31	15 KCSouln 1r	6	7	26⅝	26¾	26⅝+ ⅛
30⅝	18 KanGEI 1.68	7	27	19¾	19½	19½
17⅞	14⅝ KanNb 1.32a	8	242	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
20	18 KanPLt 1.60	7	27	19½	19½	19½— ⅛
27⅜	25½ KaPL pf2.32		4	27⅛	27½	27½+ ⅛
5	3 Katy Ind		25	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
17⅞	10⅜ Kty pfB 1.46		2	16½	16½	16⅝
11¼	6½ Kaufm Brd.06b	25	112	8⅛	8	8 — ⅛
17½	14⅝ Kauf pf 1.50		1	16¼	16¼	16¼
17¾	14⅞ Kawecki Brl	25	8	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅞ KeeneCp .20	6	7	5¼	5⅛	7⅜
9⅜	5¾ Keller .20	7	7	7½	7½	7½— ⅛
27⅞	20 Kellogg 1	16	69	26⅛	25	26⅛+ ⅛
17⅞	12 Kellw

Amex Nationwide Trading, Oct. 14—Closing Prices

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17	7⅞	Megolnt .20	5	16	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11½	MEMCo 1	6	5	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
2⅛	⅞	Mercant Ind		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¼	9¾	Metex .15e	4	103	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅞
3¾	1¼	Mich Genl	4	7	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14½	9⅞	MichSugar 1	4	12	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	3½	Micklbry .16	4	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	MiddlCo .10	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅛	3⅞	Miller H		6	6	6	6	— ⅛
20	13⅞	MillerWo .40	7	23	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
23⅞	12⅝	MilRoy .25	8	14	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
2½	⅝	Mission IT		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32½	17¾	MoPfcR 1.30	6	4	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
41⅞	24⅞	MitchlE	11	192	41⅛	39⅛	39⅞	— 1½
6⅞	3½	MiteCp .20	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
23½	6⅛	Molycrp wt		66	22	20⅛	20½	— 1
6	4⅝	MonMgt .40	6	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
13¾	8⅞	Moog .60	7	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
5⅛	3⅜	MtgGth .46e		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	MortonS .32	4	6	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
21½	14¾	MtVMil 1.20	9	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
8⅝	4½	MovStar .38	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Movielab	5	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	9	8	4⅝	4½	4½	
7	3⅝	Napco .12a	7	25	6½	6⅛	6½	
5⅝	3⅛	NardaM .20	16	8	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
25	12¾	Nat CSS .20	8	3	20	20	20	+ ⅜
2⅝	⅝	Natlnd wt		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
2⅛	1⅝	NKinney Cp		12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12	6	Nat Paragn.20	4	16	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
13	7	Nat Patent	54	80	7⅞	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
4¼	2⅝	Nat Silver	8	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Nat System	6	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19⅛	10⅝	NatwHo .32	8	63	12⅝	11¾	12	— ⅜
10⅜	3⅞	Nelsner Bro		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
34½	22¾	NENuclr .40	10	6	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	New Idria.04e	6	70	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
26	15⅝	NMex Ariz	55	4	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
16⅝	10⅞	NProc .82e	8	28	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	
173	11½	NYTimes .60	11	11	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅝	NewbEn .20	4	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	NewparkRs	9	54	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	12½	NiagFSv .56	4	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
12⅞	3⅛	Nolex Cp	27	41	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅝	Nortek .04	5	107	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
13⅞	8	NorAmR .10	9	14	12½	12¼	12¼	
9¼	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	9	73	6¾	6⅛	6⅝	— ¼
51⅞	45	NIPS pf 4.25		z100	50⅜	50	50⅜	+ 1⅜
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat		5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	9½	NumacO Gs	16	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	

O - P - Q

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
6¼	4⅞	OhioArt .24	13	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
38⅛	28¼	OhioB 1.40a	3	25	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ⅞
12¼	6⅞	OhSealy .40	7	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Oilalnd .20e	5	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	15	13	18⅛	17¾	18	— ⅛
51	33	OOkiep Cop	11	z50	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ½
3⅛	1⅜	Originala		7	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
10½	4	OrioleHo .16j		3	7	7	7	
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	14	12	1½	1½	1½	
12	10⅞	OSulivn .60	5	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
7⅞	3¼	Outdr Sport	5	22	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅜	OverhDr .50	8	21	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Oxford Fst		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	7	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3½	1½	P&F Indust		26	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
1¾	7-16	PSAInc wt		2	½	½		
16½	14⅝	PGE pf 1.37		1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
15¼	12½	PGRd pf1.25		7	14½	14	14¼	— ¾
14⅝	12⅝	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	16¼	PGE6pf 1.50		28	17⅝	16½	16½	— 1½
29	24⅞	PG 9.4pf2.37		2	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
30⅝	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		23	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	
29⅞	26⅝	P 10.18pf2.54		11	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ¾
24½	21¼	PG 8.4pf2.04		172	24	23¼	23⅝	— ⅜
26⅝	23⅜	PG 9.2pf2.32		2	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ½
11¼	4¼	PHolds .16		5	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
53½	45¼	PacLt pf4.75		z10	52½	52½	52½	
18⅝	14½	PNwTel 1.32	1	20	18⅞	18¼	18½	+ ¼
60	52	PacPLpf 5		z25	56½	56½	56½	— 1
33¼	22¾	PallCorp .40	14	25	25⅛	24¾	25	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	Palomr Finl	18	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	4	Pandl Bradf	3	37	4⅝	4	4	— ½
5	3	Pantast .20	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
3⅜	1⅝	ParkEl .10e		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26¼	19	ParsonsR .80	5	15	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Pat Fashion	3	28	2½	2½	2½	
5	3¼	Patagonia		2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	PatoG wt		5	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7	4	PeerTu .20e	10	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	4½	Pemcor	5	22	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	PennDix wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7	3½	PECp .68f	4	60	3⅝	3½	3½	—
12⅛	9⅜	PenRIE 1.15	7	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	PenobS .20e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1½	⅜	Pentron Ind	5	11	1	1	1	
15⅞	11	Pepcom .60	3	3	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
82	4⅞	PerlnICp .30	3	24	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	PerfecCmp	7	25	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	6¼	Petro Lewis	14	25	13	12⅝	12¾	
4⅝	2⅝	Phoenix Stl		34	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
10¼	7½	PicNPay .20	6	5	8	8	8	— ⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6¼	5⅝	PitWVa .56a	10	9	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20a	6	32	21¾	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
42½	31½	Pittway .90	10	3	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
11½	6⅞	Plant Ind		30	7⅛	7	7	
26	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	13	21	22¾	22	22⅛	— ⅜
4½	2⅝	PlyGem .51f	8	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4½	1⅛	Poloron Pd		13	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Prairie Oil	13	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14¼	10	PrattLmb 1	6	21	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
26¼	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	11	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅛	PresRealt B		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	6	Presley Cos	12	44	9¾	9½	9½	—
18½	14⅝	Preston .70	10	24	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
5⅜	2¾	PrimMt .12f	10	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
11¼	8¾	PrpCT 1.19e	9	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅞	PrudBdg .24	4	19	3⅛	3	3⅛	
4⅝	2¼	Prud Group		4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
7	2¼	Pulte Hmes	11	35	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
5	2⅜	PuntaGrd Is	9	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	5	Quebcor Inc	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛

R - S - T

[illegible]

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	5	6	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	StdCont .14	3	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4⅝	2⅞	StdMetl .50t	7	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	5	5	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
9¼	3¼	StdPac Corp	5	23	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
15	8⅞	Stange .12	21	5	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Stardust Inc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
19	11½	StarrtHo .30	5	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅜	Steelmt .23r	5	11	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
19⅛	12	StepnCh .52	7	10	18	18	18	
2⅛	13-16	Stert Electr	9	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3½	1¾	SterlExt .10	9	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
6	2½	Stevcoknit	3	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10½	6¾	StrutW .10e	7	5	7	7	7	
7¾	6	SueAnn .36	7	1	6	6	6	
1⅞	⅝	Summit Org	4	6	1	15-16	15-16	
18½	13½	SunElec .48	9	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6	4	8⅞	8	8	
16⅝	8⅞	Sundanc .20b	6	11	13⅛	13	13⅛	
9½	5⅝	SunshJr .24b	6	3	6	6	6	+ ¼
14⅛	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	9	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅞	2¼	Supercr .10e	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅜	3⅝	SupSurg Mf	11	10	4½	4½	4½	
3⅜	1⅞	Susquhana		23	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Susquhan pf		8	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
11-16	⅜	SutrMtg wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7	4⅝	Synaloy .20b	4	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
36¼	22⅛	Syntex .50	10	2642	22¼	20⅝	21	— 1⅝
19⅝	12⅝	SyscoCp .28	6	5	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	System Eng	344	53	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ¼
2½	1⅛	TFICo Inc		10	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
4	3¼	Talleyln wt		20	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	10¼	Tandy Brnd	4	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
20¼	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Tech Sym	69	1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
5	2½	Techcl Oper		2	2½	2½	2½	
3¾	1⅝	Techcl Tape	4	30	3	3	3	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Techtrl .14	3	10	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
19¾	16¼	TelonR .20a	14	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
8⅛	3¼	TeleCm .07e	5	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	
14⅞	8½	Teleflex .32f	8	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	TelexCp wt		46	3-16	3-16	3-16	
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp	8	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Tenneco wt		33	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
2¼	⅞	Tensor Cp	100	5	1	1	1	— ⅛
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	57	6	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
12½	9	TerraC .60a	5	30	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
5½	2⅝	Texstar .22f	4	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
21⅛	10⅝	Textron wt		3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
1½	½	Thor Cp		1	¾	¾	¾	
3⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkt	25	3	2½	2½	2½	
4⅛	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		7	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
6	3	Timpte Ind	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18⅛	11¾	Tokheim .60	6	15	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
108	99	TolEdpf 10		z70	105¾	105⅛	105¾	+ 1⅛
9⅝	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	TorinCp .60	8	1	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
8¼	4⅞	&TgotalPtl NA	7	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—
3 5-16	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		8	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	—1-16
3⅝	1¾	Trans Lux		18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Treadway .16f		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
15¾	10⅛	TriStMtr .80	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	3⅜	Trico Ind.05e	7	34	5⅛	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
4⅛	2 3-16	TubosM .22e	2	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
5⅛	3	TwinFair	7	2	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼

U - V

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	14¼	U&I 1.20a	3	4	15½	15¼	15½	+ ½
5⅝	3	UIPCp .16	6	48	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	UVInd wt		43	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
4	1¾	UnimaxG pf		2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		37	9-16	½	½	
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp	16	19	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods		60	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
1½	½	UnNat Corp		2	½	½	½	—1-16
5⅞	3½	Un Asbestos	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—1-16
7½	5¼	USBan Trst		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅜
12	8⅝	USFiltr .24	7	39	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
7¼	5⅛	UnRitT .83e	12	44	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRitT wt		16	3-16	⅛	⅛	
5½	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	19	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
13½	7	USRbR .95e	7	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
32½	18	Unitek .24	13	6	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	7⅝	UnityBuy S	4	16	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3	2	UnivCig .05	4	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅛	¾	Univ Contnr		14	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ¼
13⅝	4¼	UnivRs .08e	13	112	12⅝	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	6¼	UnivRun .44	4	1	7	7	7	
10½	5⅞	UnvSav .48	5	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	ValiesSt .62f	7	1	6½	6½	6½	
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	2	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	7	4	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	VLDvC .02e		50	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
9¼	5⅜	VanDorn .44	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Veecoins .32	8	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
32¼	14⅝	VermtA .40b	8	3	29	29	29	
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	7	48	4	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Vesely Co	29	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	⅜	Viking Genl		20	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
4⅝	2	Vintage Ent		31	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Vishay Intr	4	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3¾	2	Vol Mer	5	27	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	1¾	Vulcan Corp	9	5	3	3	3	
11¼	6⅝	Vulcinc .36	4	17	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛

W - X - Z

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6	2⅛	WTC Inc .10	23	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
21¾	15½	WUlinc .80	6	6	17¾	17½	17½	
8¾	3⅞	Wabash .18a	7	83	9¼	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
9⅝	5¾	Warknit .8	5	12	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	Walnoco Oil	9	44	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
24⅞	14½	WalcoN .50b	6	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
4⅛	2⅞	WallacS .20e	6	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
20	10¼	WangLb .12	11	38	14	13⅝	13⅞	
15⅝	9¾	WangLB .22	8	3	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
5¼	2	Wards Co	2	39	3	2½	2½	— ⅛
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		46	5¼	5	5	— ¼
41½	21¾	WasPstB .50	18	6	38½	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
20⅝	14¼	WRIT 1.76	13	5	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
6	2⅞	Watsco .20	11	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3¼	1⅝	Weiman Co	9	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8½	5⅝	WeldTu Am	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅝	WestChP .48	6	10	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅝	Westats Ptl	19	386	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	12	22	8	8	8	
9¼	6¼	WstFinl .15a	3	45	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
1½	¼	WstPacl wt		87	¼	¼	¼	
7	4½	Whitaker .40	6	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Whitehal Cp	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1¼	⅜	Whittakr wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
3	1⅝	Wichita Ind	5	49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Wilcx G		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅝	6½	Wmhous .30	7	18	7	7	7	
4⅝	2⅞	WilsonBr .30	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1½	Winston Mll	7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3	Wood Ind		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1⅝	11-16	WoolLt .06e	7	4	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
11⅜	5½	Worcest Ctl	10	1	6	6	6	
12¾	6¼	WorkWr .60	6	21	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
6⅛	3⅛	Wrather Cp.05e	8	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
1¼	¾	Wright Har	9	26	¾	¾	¾	
6⅞	3⅜	WyleLab .28	6	21	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
11¼	7	Wynnin .15e	6	34	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
12	9⅝	WymBn .58a	11	18	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	12	Xonics Inc	16	71	15⅝	14¾	15¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅜	ZeroMfg .28	5	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
12	4⅛	Zimmer .06e	10	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼

(Amex A, B - C, and first-column listings Electrog–FrontAir, G, H, I - J - K and L - M sections: [illegible])

European Gold Markets

Oct. 14, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	114.90	114.85	+0.20
Zurich	114.875	114.875	—0.125
Paris (12.5 kilo)	117.00	117.63	+0.54

U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	27.70
Albert Heijn	77
Algembank	276
Amrobank	65.50
A'dam	66
Fokke	28.50
Heineken	130.90
H.V.A.	44.80
Holl-Am-H	78
Hoogovens	39.10
K.L.M.	113.20
Nlt Nieder	75
Pakhoed	78.50
Phillips new	25.40
Robeco	181
Rolinco	135.50
Royal Dutch	116.30
Unilever	105.40
Van Ommer	161
VerMach	84.20

Brussels

Arbed	2,440
Brux-Lamb	1,800
Cock Ougree	600
Electrobel	5,360
GB-Inno-BM	1,450
Hoboken	3,200
Pétrofina	4,040
Ph Gevaert	1,050
Soc Générale	2,020
Solvay	2,265
Un Minière	1,002

Frankfurt

AEG	82.50
BASF	148.50
Bayer	125
Commerzbk	172
Cont Gummi	76.40
Daimler	327.50
Dee..ag	144
DuetBank	280
DresdaBk	211.50
Hoechst	134.70
Gels Aktien	75
Hoesch	51.50
Karlstd	362
Kaufhof	240
KHD	136.50
Lufthansa	90.50
Mannesmann	321
Metallgesell	208
Neckermann	82
RWE new	146
Schering	308
Siemens	258.50
Thyssen	106.20
Veba	112
Volkswagen	130.80

London

Anglo-Am	2.15
Anglo-Am cp	20.75
Barclay bk	2.11
Beecham Gr	2.92
BICC	0.83
Boots	0.84
Bowater	1.44
Brit-Am Tob	2.53
Brit Oxyg	0.47
Brit Pet	6.13
Burmah	0.29
CadburySc	0.34
Chartered	1.08
Courtaulds	0.91
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	1.96
Decca Rec	1.90
Distillers	1.06
Dunlop	0.64
E Mustline	1.79
GEC	1.18
FreeStGed	9.50
GKN	2.28
Glaxo Gr	3.02
Gold Fields	1.28
Gt Un St	1.29
Guinness	1.00
Hawker-Sidd	3.38
Hudson Bay	14 ⅛
Imp Chem	2.79
Imps	0.58
Mark&Spen	0.72
MetalBox	2.08
Nichols	0.72
Plessey	0.61
Rand Mines	1.56
Rank Org	1.13
Royal Dutch	39 ⅛
R.T.Z.	1.45
Shell	3.65
Thorn (A)	1.45
Tube Invest	2.48
Union Carb	2.25
Vickers	1.20
War L3½	24 3/16
West Deep	6.40
West Drief	16.00
West Hold	12 ⅛
West Min	1.68
Woolworth	0.42
ZCI	0.21

Milan

Bastogi	905
Erba	1,725
Erc Marelli	350
Fiat	1,403
Finsider	234
Generali	38,500
IFI	1,679
Italgas	630
Italsider	359
LaRinas	50.50
Montedis	340.50
Olivetti	996
Pirelli	930.50
Snia Visco	1,035
Terni	275

Paris

Air Liquide	319
Allmentaire	87
BSN	517
Carrefour	1,355
Cim Lafarge	177
Citroën	42
Cie Bancaire	224.90
CFP	94
CGE	252
CCF	100.10
Ferodo	324
Imétal	105
L'Oréal	848
Mach Bull	28.80
Michelin	1,190
Moët-Henn	434.50
Moulinex	198
Pariba	141.70
PUK	82.10
Penarroya	46.10
Perrier	90
Peugeot	212.20
Rh Poulenc	69
Sacilor	38
St Gobain	99.80
Saez	200
T. émécan	515
Thomson	160.10
Usinor	43

Zurich

Atusuisse	1,275
Buerlhe	1,845
B Boveri	1,475
Ciba Geigy	1,290
Cr Suisse	2,575
Fischer	610
HoffRochN	7,900
Nestlé	3,300
Sandoz	5,150
Sté B Suisse	449
Sulzer	2,750
U.B. Suisse	3,290

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.35½	Unq.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.55	—
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.38	.34
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212.00	200.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton.	210.19	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	67-68	58-60
Lead, spot, lb.	24½-26	20
Copper elec., lb.	70⅝-74⅝	63⅝-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	4.0337	3.92½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37-39	38½-40
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.193	4.31
Gold N.Y., oz.	116.20	143.50
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	807.60	774.00

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 14, 1976

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	8.80	8.81	8.62	8.70	9.00
May	9.01	9.05	8.80	8.95	9.25
Jul	9.25	9.30	9.15	9.16	9.45
Sep	9.36	9.48	9.25	9.30	9.58
Oct	9.50	9.54	9.35	9.38	9.65

Sales: 3,410.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

No trades

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Dec	122.50	123.00	119.00	120.00s	120.90
Mar	116.40	116.75	112.75	114.50s	115.90
May	112.40	112.50	108.50	110.15s	111.65
Jul	108.10	108.20	104.75	106.00s	107.45
Sep	104.40	104.40	101.20	102.00s	103.65
Dec	97.50	97.50	94.25	95.65s	97.45

Sales: 1,217.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Oct	57.00	57.30	57.00	57.40s	56.60
Dec	57.30	59.40	57.20	57.90s	57.10
Jan	57.90	58.40	57.80	58.40s	57.60

Mar	58.80	59.50	58.70	59.40s	58.60
May	59.90	60.40	59.80	60.40s	59.60
Jly	61.10	61.90	60.80	61.40s	60.60
Sep	62.00	62.30	61.90	62.40s	61.60

Sales: estimated 4,510.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs.)

Nov	4.99	5.09	4.97	5.05	4.99
Mar	5.90	5.93	5.81	5.90	5.83
Apr	6.45	6.58	6.39	6.51	6.42
May	8.30	8.30	8.10	8.10	8.10

Sales 1,156. s-settling.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Dec	423.80	423.80	415.50	417.50s	423.80
Jan	424.50	424.50	417.00	418.80s	425.10
Mar	428.50	429.00	422.00	422.90s	429.30
May	432.50	433.00	427.00	427.10s	433.60
Jul	437.00	437.50	431.50	431.40s	437.90
Sep	439.30	439.30	435.00	436.10s	442.60
Dec	447.00	449.00	445.70	443.50s	450.00
Jan	452.50	452.50	445.50	446.00s	452.50

Sales estimated: 13,330.

COTTON, NO. 2 (50 lbs)

Dec	80.00	80.00	78.00	78.00	79.85
Mar	80.75	80.75	78.80	78.85	80.55
May	80.80	80.80	79.10	79.11	81.03
Jul	78.90	78.90	77.60	77.60	79.20
Oct	71.01	71.25	70.60	70.60	71.35
Dec	67.60	67.75	67.40	67.60	67.75
Mar	67.40	67.40	67.40	67.40	67.55

Sales: 4,550.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Nov	47.15	47.15	46.10	46.70	a47.50
Jan	46.25	46.90	45.90	46.70	a48.00
Mar	47.80	48.10	47.20	48.00	a49.40
May	49.00	49.60	49.00	49.60	a50.65
Jul	50.60	50.60	50.20	50.80	a52.10

Sales: 800.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Oct	114.70	114.80	114.40	114.60s	114.60
Dec	115.10	115.20	114.10	114.90s	115.08
Feb	115.20	115.30	115.10	115.00s	115.10
Apr	115.50	115.60	115.50	115.30s	115.40
Jun	115.90	116.00	115.60	115.70s	115.70
Dec	117.70	118.00	117.60	117.70s	117.70
Feb	118.30	118.80	118.30	118.50s	118.50

Sales: 582.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Oct. 14, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	3.04	3.05	2.91	2.94	3.09½
Mar	3.17	3.17½	3.03	3.05½	3.21
May	3.25	3.25	3.09	3.12½	3.27
Jul	3.27	3.28½	3.14	3.16½	3.32
Sep	3.30½	3.34	3.21	3.23¼	3.37½
Dec	3.41	3.41	3.29	3.32	3.46½

CORN (5,000 bu)

Dec	2.71	2.72½	2.65½	2.66	2.74½
Mar	2.80½	2.81	2.74¼	2.74¾	2.83
May	2.85	2.86¼	2.78½	2.80¼	2.88¼
Jul	2.86	2.89½	2.83½	2.84	2.91½
Sep	2.78	2.82	2.76¼	2.77	2.84
Dec	2.71	2.72½	2.68¼	2.69	2.74½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Nov	6.56	6.60	6.25¾	6.30	6.45½
Jan	6.67	6.67	6.33	6.36	6.52½
Mar	6.69	6.73	6.40	6.41	6.59
May	6.75	6.75	6.39½	6.45	6.59½
Jul	6.70	6.72	6.40	6.45	6.60
Aug	6.60	6.66	6.38	6.42	6.58
Sep	6.50	6.50	6.26	6.26	6.46
Nov	6.35	6.35	6.18	6.18	6.38

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Oct	21.25	21.25	20.25	20.40	21.70
Dec	21.30	21.50	20.62	20.65	21.62
Jan	21.35	21.65	20.73	20.75	21.73
Mar	21.50	21.75	20.92	21.00	21.92
May	21.60	21.80	21.00	21.05	22.00
Jul	21.55	21.75	21.08	21.10	22.08
Aug	21.40	21.75	21.08	21.08	12.08

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Oct	184.00	184.50	175.50	176.90	186.00
Dec	187.00	188.50	179.50	181.50	188.80
Jan	188.50	190.00	180.50	182.50	190.20
Mar	191.00	192.00	183.00	185.00	192.00
May	190.00	192.00	184.00	185.50	192.50
Jul	190.50	192.50	185.00	186.50	192.80
Aug	189.00	190.00	184.50	184.50	191.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Oct	420.00	422.00	417.00	418.00	424.00
Nov	—	—	—	418.50	424.00
Dec	423.50	423.50	415.10	417.50	423.80
Feb	426.50	426.50	418.00	420.50	427.00
Apr	431.00	431.00	423.90	425.00	431.50
Jun	435.00	435.00	428.00	430.00	435.50
Aug	441.00	441.00	432.50	435.00	440.00
Oct	445.00	445.00	438.00	439.50	445.50
Dec	449.70	449.70	443.00	444.50	450.00
Feb	456.00	456.00	448.00	449.50	455.50
Apr	460.50	460.50	453.00	454.90	460.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Oct	39.55	40.27	39.55	39.80	39.75
Dec	41.35	41.85	40.90	41.75	41.30
Feb	41.65	42.15	41.25	42.00	41.60
Apr	42.50	42.85	42.15	42.80	42.30
Jun	43.75	44.10	43.40	44.10	43.55
Aug	43.75	44.00	43.45	44.00	43.55
Oct	44.15	44.15	43.85	b44.15	44.00

Sales: Oct 804; Dec 8232; Feb 2984; April 994; June 255; Aug 34; Oct 8.

Open interest: Oct 1177; Dec 14247; Feb 9580; April 4296; June 1812; Aug 584; Oct 223.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Oct	34.15	34.70	33.85	a34.45	33.90
Dec	32.80	33.45	32.55	33.25	a32.72
Feb	32.37	32.85	32.07	32.65	32.32
Apr	32.10	32.40	31.75	32.05	32.00
Jun	35.10	35.25	34.50	35.10	b35.15
Jul	35.20	35.30	34.90	b35.30	b35.20
Aug	34.00	34.10	33.70	a33.80	a33.80
Oct	33.40	33.40	32.90	b32.95	a33.02
Dec	34.00	34.00	33.60	33.60	34.10

Sales: Oct 135; Dec 2602; Feb 970; April 292; June 51; July 18; Aug 8; Oct 2; Dec 1.

Open interest: Oct 563; Dec 4042; Feb 1770; April 1250; June 535; July 497; Aug 334; Oct 152; Dec 72.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Oct	63.90	63.95	63.90	b63.70	b63.90
Nov	66.60	66.60	65.40	66.30	66.20
Dec	65.35	65.55	64.20	65.15	65.30
Jan	59.50	59.55	59.50	59.55	a59.50
Feb	—	—	—	a58.00	58.75

Sales: Oct 53; Nov 291; Dec 750; Jan 2; Feb 0.

Open interest: Oct 280; Nov 1324; Dec 1801; Jan 182; Feb 79.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	50.60	51.25	49.92	51.25	a50.85
Mar	50.20	50.85	49.50	b50.70	50.42
May	51.00	51.60	50.32	b51.60	a51.05
Jul	51.35	52.00	50.70	b51.70	51.15
Aug	49.20	50.25	49.00	b49.75	a49.55

Sales: Feb 4823; March 402; May 132; July 81; Aug 49.

Open interest: Feb 4236; March 1829; May 879; July 449; Aug 289.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	82.30	80.60	103.80	80.60
Brussels	100.08	99.86	133.02	99.66
Frankfurt	135.12	133.62	150.66	133.12
London 30	289.00	291.90	420.80	286.10
London 500	132.10	132.13	183.00	130.12
Milan	69.87	69.05	91.17	69.05
Paris	78.20	77.40	112.10	77.40
Sydney	441.81	438.58	532.63	438.58
Tokyo (n)	350.54	350.23	369.61	326.83
Tokyo (o)	4703.37	4704.50	4865.55	4403.06
Zurich	285.70	286.80	304.00	283.50

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 14, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	318	Matsu E. Wks.	632
Canon	465	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	118
Dai Nip. Print.	493	Mitsubi Corp.	410
Fuji Bank	278	Mitsui Co.	428
Fuji Photo	589	Mitsukoshi	441
Hitachi	198	Nippon Elec.	210
Honda Motor	624	Sharp	333
C. Itoh	300	Shiseido	1,080
Japan Air L.	2,170	Sony Corp.	2,570
Kansai El. P.	665	Sumitomo Bk.	281
Kao Soap	560	Taisho Marine	286
Kirin Brewery	351	Takeda Chem.	222
Komatsu	325	Teijin	135
Kubota	325	Tokio Marine	416
Matsu Ind.	597	Toray	139
		Toyota Motor	860

London Commodities

Oct. 14, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Dec	135.50	130.25	130.30-130.50	135 -135.10
Mar	141.50	137	137.05-137.50	141.05-141.50
May	—	—	142.50-142.75	146 -146.25
Aug	152	148.50	148.75-149	151.75-152
Oct	157.50	153.75	153 -152.50	157 -157.25
Dec	163.50	160	159.60-160	163 -163.50
Mar	167.50	167	165 -166	169.50-170.50
Lots: 2,700.				
COCOA				
Dec	1709	1661	1662 -1664	1678 -1679
Mar	1676	1626	1631 -1632	1653 -1654
May	1640	1595	1598 -1599	1618 -1619
Jul	1608	1570	1567 -1569	1585 -1586
Sep	1580	1533	1533½-1534	1550 -1550
Dec	1505	1463	1464 -1469	1474 -1478
Mar	1455	1440	1439 -1440	1443 -1445½
Lots: 4,966.				
COFFEE				
Nov	1987	1970	1968 -1972	1967 -1979
Jan	1985	1959	1962 -1964	1951 -1955
Mar	1975	1950	1954 -1955	1935 -1938
May	1968	1945	1947 -1950	1926 -1931
Jul	1960	1944	1945 -1947	1925 -1928
Sep	1960	1944	1944 -1946	1917 -1922
Nov	1945	1945	1935 -1944	1910 -1918
Lots: 2,058.				

London Metal Markets

Oct. 14, 1976

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	762 - 763	752 - 752.50
3 months	798 - 798.50	786.50- 787
Cathodes: spot	750 - 751	738.50- 739.50
3 months	785 - 786	773.50- 774
Tin: spot	4,870 -4,880	4,860 -4,865
3 months	5,035 -5,040	5,015 -5,020
Lead: spot	283 - 283.50	281.50- 282
3 months	295 - 295.50	293 - 294
Zinc: spot	381.50- 382.50	377.50- 378.50
3 months	399.50- 400	396 - 396.50
Silver: spot	254.30- 254.60	254.90- 255.10
3 months	265 - 265.30	265.20- 265.40

Paris Commodities

Oct. 14, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Ch'ge
SUGAR				
Nov	1,250			
Dec	1,285	1,281	1,260-1,285	—14
Jan			1,270-1,280	—10
Mar	1,295	1,268	1,270-1,275	—32
May	1,320	1,310	1,310-1,320	—30
Jul			1,310-1,330	—20
Aug	1,340	1,335	1,320-1,340	—15
Oct	1,335		1,330-——	—15
Lots: 128.				
COCOA				
Dec	1,365	1,340	1,345-1,350	—15
Mar	1,360	1,315	1,313-1,320	—28
May			1,280-1,305	—20
Jul			1,265-——	—15
Sep			1,245-——	—15
Dec			1,140-——	—20
Lots: 61.				

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Oct. 14, 1976 (4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch
Beat Food	441,800	25⅛	— ¼
Warnr Com	335,600	22⅞	
Citicorp	279,000	29⅝	— ⅜
ArizPub Svc	6vmk00	16⅝	— ⅛
SouthCal Ed	248,800	21⅜	
Gard Denv	238,100	20½	— ⅜
Tandy Corp	236,800	35	+2⅜
Polaroid	208,500	39⅝	— 1⅝
Gen Motors	182,700	70⅝	— ½
Melville Cp	160,008	21⅛	— ⅜
Am Tel&Tel	159,100	60⅛	— ½
AtlRichfl	158,400	55	— 1
Dow Ch	157,400	40⅜	— ⅜
Xerox Cp	154,000	60	— 1¼
IBM	148,000	264⅞	— 7⅝

	Today NYSE Close	Prev Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	18.61	21.69
Advances	431	1022
Declines	988	407
Unchanged	445	451
Total issues	1864	1880
New 1976 highs	22	28
New 1976 lows	40	31

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	945.56	947.56	931.02	935.92	—12.38
20 Trn	207.11	207.88	204.26	204.87	— 2.12
15 Utl	97.74	97.97	96.79	97.39	— 0.32
65 Stk	298.67	299.43	294.46	295.88	— 3.23

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	114.28	112.15	112.77	—1.53
60 Utilities	50.81	50.16	50.48	—0.17
Finance	11.50	11.31	11.39	—0.10
Transport	13.51	13.28	13.33	—0.14
500 Stocks	102.14	100.28	100.85	—1.27

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.35	53.82	53.88	—0.64
Industrials	59.70	59.27	59.33	—0.80
Transportation	37.96	37.64	37.64	—0.53
Utilities	38.51	38.42	38.42	—0.21
Finance	52.32	52.05	52.16	—0.38

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Oct. 13	132,379	255,050	1,825
Oct. 12	118,842	285,739	1,700
Oct. 11	106,208	231,681	2,534
Oct. 8	123,874	241,593	925
Oct. 7	127,575	261,576	1,440

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
Syntex Corp	264,200	21	— 1⅝
Kaiser Ind	64,700	12⅜	— ¼
Westates P	38,600	9⅝	— ⅛
EasonOil Co	35,200	38⅛	— ⅜
PGE8 pf	32,200	22⅞	— ¼
HoustOil M	24,800	68⅝	— 1¼
MitchlED	19,200	39⅞	— 1½
Champ Ho	18,800	3⅛	— ⅛
Falcon Sbd	18,800	27⅝	+ ⅜
PGE 8.16pf	17,200	23⅝	— ⅛

Approx final total: 1,710,000
Stock sales year ago: 1,617,820

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
98.44	97.55	97.60	—.63

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 22

ANCity El	Kawec Berl	PhEl 8.75pf
ClevEl pfD	MatEd pfG	PhEl 9.52pf
CmE 8.40pf	NIM 5.25pf	PSEG 7.52pf
DaytPL pfE	NoNG 5.60pf	PSEG 7.40pf
DukeP pfF	Ohio Edison	StorerBrd wi
HanJhn Inv	OhEd 8.20pf	WhitCn pfC
IndMch 12pf	PaPL 8.70pf	WisEl 7.75pf
JerCenP 8pf		

NEW LOWS— 40

Adam Millis	GifWInd wt	Plessey Ltd
Akzona	Harris Bnkp	Rapid Amer
Allied Strs	HeinzHJ	Rockower
Angelica	Heinz pf	StJoe Min
Auto Data	Heublein	ServCp Int
Bandag Inc	Hous Fabric	Sheller Glob
Black Deck	LawterCh	SouNat Res
Carborun	LibrtyLn pf	SparinFd
CaterpTr	Longs Drug	Sterndent
ChaseMTr	Mays JW	Tiger Int
Crane Co	Orangeco	Un Camp
East Kodak	Overn Tran	Venice Ind
Fabri Cntrs	Pac Petrol	Vornado Inc
Gillette Co		

U.S.-EEC Talks Set

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP-DJ).—A delegation of high-ranking European Economic Community officials will be in Washington next week for trade talks, part of a semiannual review of U.S.-EEC economic relations.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Oct. 14, 1976

	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	4¾	5¼
AID Inc	7	7¾
AVM Cp	1	1½
Addisn W	5⅞	6⅝
Adv Ros	2	2⅜
Alberts	6½	7¼
Allco Inc	9⅝	10¼
Allerg Ph	21¼	22
Allyn Bac	7¼	7¾
AEI Lab	2½	2⅞
Am Exp	38½	39
Am Finl	9½	9⅞
Am Furn	2¼	2½
Am Great	8¾	9⅛
A Micro	7¾	8¼
Am Telev	19¾	20½
Am Weld	10	11
Amtr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	5⅜	5⅞
Anheus B	28	28½
Ard May	1⅝	1⅞
ArkWIG	24¾	25
AsCC Bot	12½	13¼
AtlGas Lt	13⅝	14
Baird At	3⅝	3⅞
Bang Hy	14⅝	15⅛
Bkam Rlt	6⅛	6¾
Bassett F	17	17¾
Bayls Mk	8⅛	8⅝
Beeline F	5⅝	6⅝
Betz Lab	33¼	34
Bibb Co	8	8½
Bird Son	30½	32
Birtchr	1	1⅜
Bick Hills	20⅛	20⅞
Bonza Inf	2⅞	3⅛
Braden	7	7½
Brinks	7¾	8¼
Brks Sca	15¼	16½
Brwning	3⅝	4⅛
Buckb M	4½	5
Buckeyeln	7⅝	8⅛
Burn Sim	4⅛	4½
CalWSv	30	31½
Campl Ch	3¾	4⅛
Conrad H	1⅝	2
Cap Swst	4	4⅝
Capln Air	1⅛	2⅛
Cap Tec	1¾	2⅜
Care Cp	3¼	3¾
CenVt PS	14⅞	15¼
Chm Lea	10¼	11¼
Chesa Ut	11½	12½
Chl Bridg	59½	61½
Chilin Cp	5½	6
ChrisSe	109	113
Circle F	4½	5¼
CitznUt A	37	37½
CitznUt B	30	30½
Clark Mt	30½	31½
Clow Cp	6	6½
Colu Vent	¾	1½
Com Clr	11½	12¼
Coml Sh	20⅞	22
Comw Pa	28	28½
Con Pap	26	27
Craw Co	9	9¾
Cross Co	17	17¾
Cutlr Fed	1⅝	2¼
Danly M	7¾	8¾
Data Dsn	5	5⅝
Data 100	8⅛	8⅝
Dayt Inc	27½	29
Decor In	1⅞	2⅜
DeKlb Ag	31¼	32¼
Delhl Oil	4	4⅝
DeLux C	22½	23¼
Det CanT	12¾	13½
Det IntBr	29¼	30¼
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	14½	15¼
Dixn Cru	17¼	18½
Docutel	5⅛	5⅝
Dollar G	8½	8⅞
Dorch G	9⅞	10⅛
Doyle DB	13⅞	14⅝
Dunkin D	5⅝	6
Duriron	11¾	12½
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	25⅛	25⅝
ElPas El	11⅛	11½
Elba Syst	1⅝	2
Elder Be	6¼	7
Elec Nucl	4⅝	5½
Elec Mod	1½	2
Energy C	18¾	19½
Entwistl	5¼	6
Equty Oil	26⅛	26⅞
Ethan Al	18¼	19
Fab Tek	¾	1⅛
FidUn Lf	20¼	20¾
Fingrht	4⅝	5⅜
FtBkSys	39	39¾
Fst Bost	21½	22¼
FtEmpSt	8	8½
FtWnFn	2	2¼
Ficknar	11⅛	11⅞
Fla WatU	⅜	¾
Forest O	19¼	19⅞
Frmigll	½	1
Fotomat	9⅞	10⅝
Frkln Cp	5¼	6¼
Frnkln El	9⅛	9⅞
Frnd Ice	19	19¾
Gen RlEs	3½	4½
G Reinsu	188	192
Gov EFin	9¼	10
Graph Cn	15¾	16½
Green Mt	11¼	11¾
Grey Adv	12½	13¼
Gulf Intst	13½	14
Kaivar	1⅝	2
Kaman A	17¾	18½
Kampe A	6	6½
Kate Gre	⅜	¾
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
Kear Tr	7	7⅝
Kelly Svc	16¾	17½
Keutf Ess	12	13
Keye Flb	13⅛	13⅝
Key CusF	7	7½
Keys Int	17¼	18
King Int	1½	1⅞
Knap Vog	16	17
Lance In	21¾	22½
Land Res	⅞	1¼
Lane Co	19½	20½
Lin Bcast	14¾	15¼
Log Etrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	14½	14⅝
Mal Rlty	9-16	¾
Mallkrt	39¾	40¾
Manor C	3½	4¼
Maui LP	11	11½
McCorm	37¼	38
McQuay	15	15¾
Measur	11⅛	11⅝
Medtrn	23	23⅝
Merld In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	15¼	16
Midld Ca	2	2⅝
Midl Bks	20	21
Midw Gt	13¼	14½
Millipr	24⅝	25¼
Miner In	⅜	1⅛
Minn Gas	22	22½
MissVl G	13⅞	14⅜
Monf Col	4	4⅜
Moore S	11⅞	12⅝
Moore P	7¾	8¼
Morg Res	1⅛	1⅝
Mostek	18⅝	19⅛
Motch M	4½	5½
Mot Club	2⅝	2⅞
Mueller	13⅝	14¾
Narag Cp	7½	8¼
Nat G&O	12	12¾
Nat Lib	5¼	5½
N SecRsh	4	4½
Natnw Rl	4	5
NJNat G	12¾	13½
Nielsn A	21	21½
Nielsn B	21¼	21¾
NoCar Gs	11⅝	11¾
NoEOl un	27¾	28½
Nortrp Ki	18⅝	19¼
NW NaiG	9⅞	9¾
NW PuSv	18⅝	19⅛
Noxel Cp	14¼	14¾
Ogilvy M	25½	26¼
Ohio Ferr	17	18
Ormont	7⅝	7¾
Otter TP	20⅛	20⅝
Over NA	4¼	4⅝
Pabst Br	23⅝	23⅞
PacGa R	25	25⅝
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3¼	3⅝
Pauley P	5⅞	6½
Pearl Mf	11½	12⅜
Pa Enter	16⅛	17⅛
PnzlOff B	15⅛	15⅞
Pepsi BW	10½	11
Petrsn H	11	11¾
Petrolit	40¼	41
Pettibon	22	23
Piedmt A	4⅛	4⅝
Pinkrtn	36	36¾
Pion HiB	18⅝	19¼
Pistilln	2⅝	3⅜
Possis Cp	1⅞	2¼
Progrp	1⅜	1¾
PubS NC	11⅜	11¾
P Bennet	18½	19¼
PutD Cap	5⅝	6⅛
Qual Inns	2⅝	2¾
Ragen Pr	1⅝	1⅞
Raych Cp	105	110
Raymnd	11¾	12¾
Recog Eq	7⅞	8¼
Road Ex	38¾	39½
Robin M	16	17
Roselon	4	4½
Rouse	4¼	4½
Rus Stov	15¼	16
Sadlier	2	2½
Scan Dat	1 9-16	1 13-16
Scripps H	28⅝	30½
Sels Delt	1½	1⅞
Seneca F	2⅞	3⅜
Seven U	34⅝	35½
Shaw Cp	20¼	21¼
Snap Tls	32½	33½
SolldSt Sc	8⅝	9⅜
S CalWat	12¼	13
SwGs Cp	10½	10⅞
SwEl Sv	16½	17¼
Standyn	18¼	18¾
Std Regis	16¾	17½
Stan HPd	15¼	16¼
Sterls Slr	4½	5¼
Strawb Cl	23½	25 n
Super El	5½	5⅞
TIME DC	3⅞	4⅜
Tampax	33½	34½
Taylr Wl	17⅝	18⅝
Tech Pub	12	13
Tecum P	42½	44½
Tennant	27	29
Tlfny Co	8⅛	8¾
ToscoCp	3⅞	4⅛
Transo O	11¾	12¼
Trico Pd	30½	31½
Triln OG	2⅝	3
Tymshr	15	15¾
Tyson F	13	13¾
Un McGll	10½	11½
US Surg	9⅞	10⅝
US TrkLn	14¼	14¾
UVa Bks	16⅝	16¾
UpPen P	18⅝	19½
Valley Gs	10⅝	11⅛
VanD Air	9¼	10
Vance S	4⅝	4⅞
Velcro	6⅝	7
Ventron	42	44
VaN Bnk	18¼	19¼
Wads Pu	8	8½
Wsh NG	13	13½
Webb Re	9	9¾
Weco Dvl	3 7-16	3⅝
Weighl W	6¼	6⅝
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
Welng M	6½	7
Well Gar	4¼	5
Welsbch	2¾	3½
Wstn Mtg	1⅛	1½
Westmrd	54½	55¼
Wdwrd L	24¼	24⅝
Wright W	4⅛	4⅝
ZionUt B	22	23

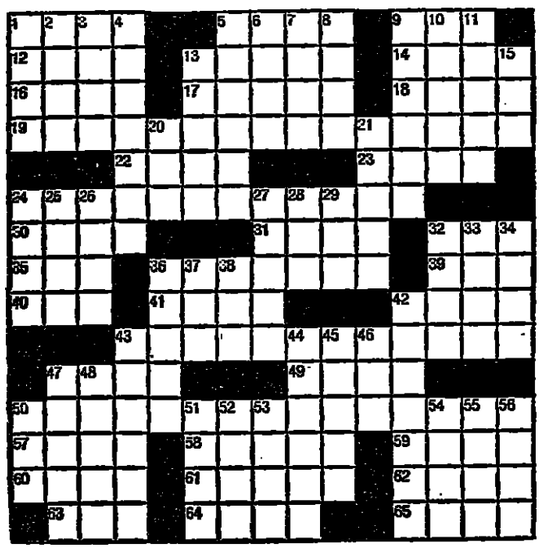
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Templeton
5 Dave the golfer
9 Small amount
12 Miss Lee
13 Architectural moldings
14 Bills
16 "——Crossing" (road sign)
17 Kind of flu
18 Cartoonist Soglow
19 Las Vegas takeaways
22 Stoke
23 "At ——!"
24 Poker holding
30 Solar offerings
31 Walking or sugar
32 Piercing tool
35 Nitrogen: Prefix
36 Pet-shop offerings
39 The Windy City
40 Still
41 Toy
42 Kind of lash
43 Phonies
47 Partner of polish
49 Pinker
50 Broadway play
57 Win in a big way
58 "It's —— treat"
59 Nothing
60 Instep
61 Heavenly body
62 Penna. city
63 Questioning words
64 Gave the once-over
65 Recital pieces: Abbr.

DOWN

1 Ray
2 Property right
3 Famed Robt.
4 Beverage bottles
5 "I'll do it ——"
6 In the thick of
7 Austrian statesman
8 Rockfish
9 Thingamabob
10 Pros' foes
11 Midler
13 Jewelry piece
15 Desperate initials
20 —— de la Paix
21 Hawaiian geese
24 Ash ——
25 Fog's relative
26 Hindu peasant
27 —— God
28 Scottish daw
29 Kind of keeper
32 Head or tooth
33 Vibrating sound
34 Face parts
36 Honshu city
37 Unpopular slip
38 Norse god of war
42 Thrice-told jokes
43 Liquor measures
44 Made a villainous gesture
45 Underdog victory
46 —— the light
47 Made a promise
48 Joey's home
50 —— -la-la
51 Human or rat
52 Weight system
53 Harness part
54 Parched
55 Seed part
56 Evils



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Clear
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Variable
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	23	73	Showers
BEIRUT	30	86	Clear
BELGRADE	22	72	Cloudy
BERLIN	15	59	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	59	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	10	50	Rain
BUDAPEST	18	64	Rain
CASABLANCA	23	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Clear
DUBLIN	8	46	Rain
EDINBURGH	10	50	Rain
FLORENCE	19	66	Clear
FRANKFURT	13	55	Clear
GENEVA	12	54	Rain
HELSINKI	0	32	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	20	68	Rain
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Overcast
LISBON	15	59	Showers
LONDON	13	55	Rain
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy
MADRID	16	61	Showers
MILAN	16	61	Clear
MONTREAL	8	46	Hail
MOSCOW	−2	28	Cloudy
MUNICH	14	57	Cloudy
NEW YORK	13	55	Cloudy
NICE	19	66	Cloudy
OSLO	−1	30	Snow
PARIS	16	61	Overcast
PRAGUE	13	55	Cloudy
ROME	20	68	Clear
SOFIA	16	61	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Overcast
TEHRAN	26	79	Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV	27	81	Clear
TUNIS	22	72	Clear
VIENNA	15	59	Rain
WARSAW	10	50	Rain
WASHINGTON	16	61	Clear
ZURICH	13	55	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 14, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the list. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF811
— (d) Conbar SF740
— (d) Grobar SF567
— (d) Stockbar SF877

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSP Fund SF23.45
— Crossbow Fund SF4.60
— ITF Fund N.V. SF7.73

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $14.49
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.80

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF255.25
— (d) Canasec SF509
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF67.15
— (d) Energie-Valor SF80.75
— (d) Usec SF631
— (d) Europa-Valor SF113.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM20.10
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM72.40

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $17.36
— (d) Fidelity Dif. Sygs. Tr. $53.42
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.01
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $39.87
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $11.28

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $32.57
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.07

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $50.16
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia $12.92

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—+(w) Lloyds Int. Grwth Fd. SF297.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF355

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $101.06
— (w) Sterling Fund $102.10

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.72

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1.521.50
— (r) Securswiss SF357

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF434.50
— (d) Intervalor SF63
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF368
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF210.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF63.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF90.31

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF32.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF75.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SF74.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF104
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF68
— (d) Globinvest SF61
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF73.50
— (d) Romstac-Invest SF320.50
— (d) Satit South Afr Sh SF108
— (d) Suna Swiss Br Est. SF181

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantictonds DM15.70
— (d) Europafonds DM29.85
— (d) Unifonds DM12.25
— (d) Unirenta DM42.60
— (d) Unispecial I DM58.20

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $6.83
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $2.19
Austral. Select Fd. $2.07
(w) Browninvest $13.96
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $10.23
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. $4.74
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd. $6.10
(d) Capital Reminvest LF1.136
(d) Citadel Fund $3.08
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $235.41
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. & Certs $7.85
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $12.80
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $8.71
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.51
(w) D.G.O. $17.69
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $0.98
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.03
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $11.68
(w) Europe Obligations LF1.033
(w) First Intern't Fd. $139.88
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $27.92
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $85.93
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF1.700
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF65.47
(d) Fondisalia $9.39
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $0.67
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus.$8.64
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $7.92
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV. $7.340
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $25.62
(d) Icofund $9.35
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.55
(w) Intermarket Fund $114.28
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $24.18
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.39
(r) Invest Atlantique $33.68
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $7.87
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $7.01
(r) Japan Growth Fund $17.17
(d) Japan Selection Fund $46.31
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $19.10
(d) KB Income Fund LF1.542
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int.F. $11.11
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $23.47
(r) Leverage Cap Hold $21.04
(w) Lux-fund $19.26
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. $36.49
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.53
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.44
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $2.06
(w) N.A.M.I.F. $66.26
(w) Nippon Fund $43.64
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $6.12
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. $5.57
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $5.35
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $20.62
(d) Renta Fund LF1.035
(d) Rentinvest LF912
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.32
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF54.50
Share Realty N.V. SF15.51
Share International N.V. $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM97.60
(d) Soros Fund $241.45
(w) Star Fund $4.97
(w) Talent Global Fund $8.57
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Bea) $27.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $27.46
(w) Transpacific Fund $21.70
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $2.93
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd. $11.55
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.98
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1.329.51
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1.490.45
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $398.43
(w) Worldwide Securities $47.41
(w) Worldwide Special $3.605.85

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; : — New; N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; +— Offer price; a — Asked; b — bid. Change F/F $10 to $1 per unit.



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YUSHK

GUJED

TONBEN

CADILP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○-○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAXIM QUAIL PODIUM HARBOR
Answer: *Opening for a correspondent*—A MAILBOX

BOOKS

JULIAN GRENFELL
His Life and the Times of His Death 1888–1915

By Nicholas Mosley. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 275 Illustrated. $12.95.

Reviewed by Richard Locke

IN recent years, as they staggered out of the mud and moral chaos of Vietnam and Watergate, many Americans have turned with eager nostalgia to a popular fantasy of England at the turn of the century, a lost world of grace, order and the thick, comforting social texture so evident in the television series "Upstairs, Downstairs" and a score of new books on Edwardian and Georgian life. There seems to be unending fascination with the elegant lassitude and lawn-party wit of the Bloomsbury set, with its sexual gossip whiff of upper-class perversion.

This ambitious biography of Julian Grenfell can be read as a corrective to such popular longings for the twilit British Empire. For what the English novelist Nicholas Mosley has done is to trace the story of a young man's frustrating, incestuous love for his mother—one of the great aristocratic wits and beauties of the 1880s—and to connect it with his brief apotheosis as a great English soldier-poet when he was killed in a Flanders field in 1915 at the age of 27.

Julian Grenfell was the last unironically perceived English hero; he died before men realized the full horror, the morbid anti-heroism of trench warfare. Grenfell's poem "Into Battle," published in the Times of London the day after his death, was much beloved and admired by Henry James and Winston Churchill.

But Grenfell is more than a historical curiosity, the last of an English species, a happy warrior. For as Mosley takes great pains to show, Grenfell was anything but happy with conventional upper-class life. His father was a famous sportsman; his mother was the star of "The Souls," a fashionable social set that prized "an exquisite lightness of touch" and witty flirtation above all (its members included such literary and political figures as Arthur Balfour, George Curzon, Herbert Asquith, Evan Charteris, and — briefly — Oscar Wilde), but Julian felt trapped in this world of balls, country weekends and an anxious gushing sociability that he felt compromised individual growth and dignity.

Out of rage and competition with his mother's admirers, Julian drove himself hard at Eton and Oxford. His friends saw him as something of a [illegible] "He rowed and he [illegible] he read, and he [illegible] laughter, and he cracked [illegible] in the quad at night; greyhounds from the Hambledon, boxed all champions; capped po the most precious of and charmed everybod

At 21 he wrote an a of seven essays denou "conventionality" of mo It cost him dear. He a black depression, dro of Oxford and lay mother's sofa with shotgun for months feeling "as if I had bee up into little bits." recovered and plunged ever more violent sp shipped out of Engl cavalry officer—first then to South Africa. finally threw himself war as if it were the blood sport: "I adore one loves one's fellow much more when one is killing him."

For Nicholas Mosley to Grenfell's character conflicts with his manipulative mother—t times when the book upper-class cousin to Lovers." Yet Mosley for more than a family He believes that the w of manly competition self-sacrifice were cou and led straight to a death in the sordid trenc behind this lies a large interesting cultural That the war began frustrations of tradition class English family sexual roles—an idoli women as glamorous, all mothers, of men as little boys begging the tions (when these boys out killing partridges, si keeping imperial order

Which argument is w would expect, after all, novelist like Nicholas himself the son of a aristocratic line (his fat Sir Oswald Mosley, the Hitler" of the '30s) author of such menacin teresque works as "A "Impossible Object" an talie Natalia." But th book is uncommonly fru It's not merely the sup shuttling between low-lev and potted political hist Mosley's anger and conte Julian's mother, nor i love for Julian himself disappointing is the lack suave electrical charge t Mosley's novels: his ch often sound like rich schi ics dueling with razors. Mosley fails as a major or biographer in depth, ferreted out of thous Grenfell family papers raw material to create the more provocative t recent months.

Richard Locke is on t of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	M	O	K			V	I	E	L	O		S	A	T	O
L	E	E	R		M	A	I	L	I	K		C	R	O	W	A
M	E	N	U		A	R	O	M	A			H	E	A	I	L
S	I	T	O	P	I	N	G	B	Y	W	O	O	D	S		
			A	I	L	I	E		I	O	O					
A	I	N	D		Y	E	S		C	O	L	L	I	E	I	S
L	A	R	S		R	H	E	A		O	I	R	G	E		
S	C	A	P	A		I	S	R		S	N	A	G	I	S	
O	R	M	E	R		M	E	I	S		G	N	A	T		
P	E	A	L	I	N	G		H	A	S		I	R	I	A	
			L	A	O		H	I	L	T	S					
O	N	A	S	N	O	W	Y	E	V	E	N	I	N	G		
L	O	R	O		S	I	E	V	E		O	D	E	A		
A	T	T	U		E	S	N	E	S		R	O	I	L		
F	A	S	T		S	E	A	S			E	L	L	S		

BRIDGE — By Alan Tr

After his strong artificial opening of two clubs, West jumps to three hearts as shown on the diagram. Two passes follow, and he contents himself with a simple three spades rather than a cue-bid of four hearts, which would show a big three-suiter. North raises to four and South bids six.

West leads the heart ace, and thinks to himself:

"If there had been no adverse bidding, the natural way to set about this contract would be to play off the ace, king and another diamond, planning to ruff the fourth round if necessary. However, in view of West's vulnerable pre-empt, bad breaks must be expected in at least one minor suit.

"Another point is that, according to their convention card, the opponents lead king from ace-king. If West has not departed from the convention, then there is a good chance that East may have K-x and that I can set up the queen as a trick.

NORTH
♠ 10 6 5
♡ Q 8 7
◇ 10 5 4
♣ 10 5 3 2

WEST
♠ 8 4 2
♡ A J 10 9 6 5 4 2
◇ 6
♣ 7

EAST
♠ 9 7
♡ K 3
◇ Q J 8 7 2
♣ J 9 8 6

SOUTH (D)
♠ A K Q J 2
♡ —
◇ A K 9 3
♣ A K Q 4

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ♣	3 ♡	Pass	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♡	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ace.

"I ruff the ace with trump, therefore, and ta rounds of spades, finis dummy. West surprisin lows suit and East disc two of diamonds. I play from the dummy, the k pears, and I ruff with trump."

When the declarer thes two top clubs he finds th follows once he knows th distribution. West mus begun with 3-3-1-1, and t problem is the size of his ton diamond.

The actual position is

NORTH
♠ —
♡ Q
◇ 10 5 4
♣ 10 5

WEST
♠ —
♡ J 10 9 6 5
◇ 6
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ —
◇ A K 9 3
♣ Q 4

Now the declarer wou the play that succeeds the diamonds lie: He le diamond nine. As the ca East must win and lead minor-suit honor, giving a trick and an entry to th queen. It would not help duck in diamonds, for would throw him in wi fourth round of that suit

If West had held a si diamond honor he would had to win and play a bringing dummy's queen life and squeezing East process.

هكذا من الأصل

N.Y. to Start Figueroa, K.C. 'Any of 4 Guys'

Royals' Latest Surprise Puts Them in 5th Game

rom Wire Dispatches

YORK, Oct. 14.—The City Royals—a team unlike a world that holds wer than other playoff are working magic.

le laugh at us," said Rojas, after his team had American League playoffs feating the New York 7-4.

say we're a joke. But ll together in this. Life of surprises. Did you Incinnati would win three from Philadelphia?"

e American League pennase comes down to one game tonight at Yankee

held up one finger to how many playoff games started. But the slight baseman responded with s, two runs and a sacrifice erday.

a utility player," he said. what I do. I come in nes like this."

Hal McRae is hardly a player. He almost won gue's batting title. He lost e final day of the season, rged than that the Min-Twins' Steve Brye delibermitted George Brett's fly to fall for a single. That gave Brett, McRae's teammate, the title after McRae grounded out.

"After that," said McRae yesterday, "nothing will ever bother me again."

Still, he had gone to bat 10 straight times without a hit in this series. Then he changed his stance for the fourth time.

"I put the bat lower on my shoulder. That meant I had less distance to swing to meet the ball. And it took the strain off my muscles. I didn't have to hold the bat high."

He looked like the .332 hitter he was in the regular campaign. He smashed a double and a triple and, on his final at-bat, was stymied to find a base hit stolen from him by a great play at third base by Graig Nettles.

'To My Advantage'

"I'm going to use what happened to me the final day of the season to my advantage," said McRae. "You should mature after something like that."

He insisted that the incident, which he described as racially motivated, did not affect his hitting skill. Still, he had not had any hits since that season-ending game.

It was hardly unusual for McRae to have big games. But Fred Patek, the shortstop, doesn't get many. When you are 64 inches tall and the shortest player in the major leagues, you are happy to be in a uniform.

A chronology that the league prepared mentions that Patek drove in three runs in a game in July.

He did it again yesterday as the eighth man in the lineup. They were the opening runs of the game and the last run of the game.

"Tomorrow is the season," said Patek.

The Royals, claimed McRae, should be the favorites.

"We bore their best," he said. "The shoe is on the other foot. Tomorrow we're gonna be in the best position."

The Yanks' manager, Billy Martin, was standing a few feet from McRae, and Martin's jaw twitched when he heard that.

Martin defended his plan to start Ed Figueroa today instead of Ken Holtzman. Figueroa had some trouble at the end of the season and failed in the Yanks' opener against the Royals.

"He was having a lot of pressure to become the first Puerto Rican to win 20 games," said Martin of his 19-game winner.

Martin also defended the way his team played. But he also seized the opportunity to say something about Larry Gura, the Royals' starter. The pair have feuded for years, but especially since Gura was traded earlier this season from the Bombers to Kansas City.

"I think we got enough runs," he said. "We got enough hits. And we knocked out their super pitcher, Larry Gura."

Royals manager Whitey Herzog said he was undecided about his pitching choice for the decisive game. Herzog has used mainly left-handers throughout the series in an effort to cut down the high-powered Yankee running game but could go with right-hander Dennis Leonard, a 17-game winner during the regular season who was bombed out early in the Royals' second game victory Sunday.

'Any of 4 Guys'

"I just don't know," he said. "It could be any of four guys—Dennis Leonard, Marty Pattin, Al Fitzmorris or Paul Splittorff. Right now I'm leaning toward Leonard because he can throw hard, but I really don't know. I'm going out tonight to see 'Chorus Line' and then maybe I'll have a few scotches and come up with a winner."

If it is Leonard, it will be a chance for revenge. Leonard was born in Brooklyn and grew up in Oceanside, a suburb of New York City.

"I always wanted to pitch for the Yankees but their scouts didn't think I had a major league arm," said Leonard, who carried the Royals through the early season when their pitching staff was decimated by injuries. "I've dreamed about coming back here and beating them. I've always wanted to prove to them that they made a mistake when they didn't sign me."

The Yankees amassed 11 hits off three Royal pitchers last night, but the only ones that did any damage were two home runs by Graig Nettles, the first in the second inning after Chris Chambliss had singled and the second leading off the last-hope ninth.

Ailing Ankle

"We're disappointed we didn't win," said Nettles, whose multi-colored ailing ankle served as a badge of his determination. "But I suppose it should be our turn tomorrow. We've been trading off wins. Am I concerned? No, not really. We just have to get a lead early tomorrow. We just have to try and be aggressive from the start."

The Yankees' pitcher, Jim (Catfish) Hunter, had tried to be aggressive from the start, but he apparently had come back one day too soon from his opening-game victory Saturday. He lasted only until he had faced two batters in the fourth inning before making his earliest departure in 38 starts this season.

The Yankees didn't come very close to winning. Nettles's first home run, off Gura, reduced the Royals' lead to 3-2, but then McRae, Jamie Quirk and Rojas went to work and rebuilt their lead to an insurmountable number. Doug Bird held the Yankees to one run in his 4 2/3 innings of pitching and Steve Mingori allowed only Nettles's second homer in his 2 1/3 innings.

After Mingori retired the next three batters following Nettles's ninth-inning blow, the Yankees trooped quietly into the clubhouse.

1 Game Box Score

KANSAS CITY (7)	ab	r	h	bi
cf	5	0	0	0
rf	4	0	2	0
2b	4	0	0	0
3b, 1b	3	1	0	0
rf	4	2	2	0
1b, lf	4	0	0	0
dh	3	1	2	2
dh	1	0	0	0
lf	3	1	2	1
ss, 2b	3	1	0	1
ss	4	1	2	2
c	3	0	1	1
	0	0	0	0
p	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	36	7	9	7

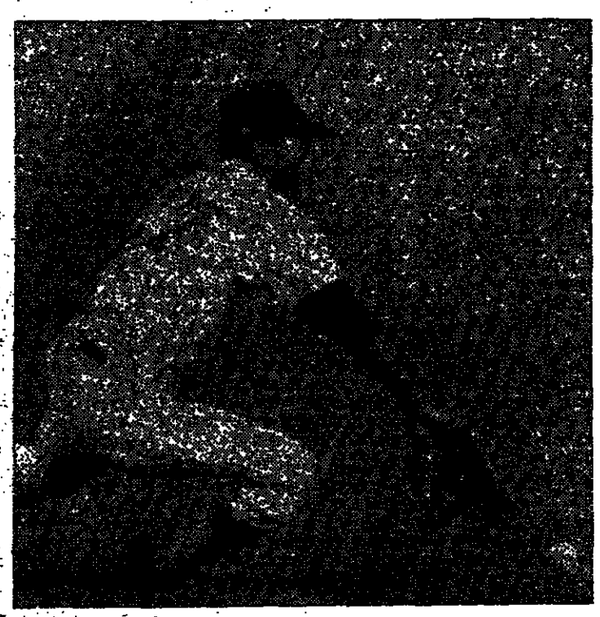
NEW YORK (6)	ab	r	h	bi
Rivers, cf	4	0	1	0
R. White, lf	4	0	1	0
Munson, c	4	0	2	0
Piniella, dh	4	0	0	0
Chambliss, 1b	4	1	1	0
Nettles, 3b	4	2	2	2
Maddox, rf	1	0	0	0
Gamble, rf	2	1	1	0
Velez, ph	1	0	0	0
Randolph, 2b	4	0	1	1
Stanley, ss	2	0	1	0
Hendricks, ph	1	0	1	0
Guidry, r	0	0	0	0
Mason, ss	0	0	0	0
Alomar, ph	1	0	0	0
Hunter, p	0	0	0	0
Tidrow, p	0	0	0	0
Jackson, p	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	36	4	11	4

City	000	201	010—7
ork	020	000	101—4

Bird. DP—Kansas City 1. LOB—Kansas City 5, York 5. 2B—R. White, Patek 2, McRae. Gamble. ork, McRae. HR—Nettles 2 (1st and 2d). SF Rojas.

	ip	h	r	er	bb	so
	2	6	3	2	0	0
W, 1-0)	4 2/3	4	1	1	0	1
	2 1/3	1	1	1	0	0
(L, 1-1)	2	5	5	5	1	0
	3 2/3	2	1	1	2	2
	2 1/3	2	1	1	1	2

—Mingori (1st). T—2:50. A—56,355.



Yankees' Mickey Rivers just fails to grab Fred Patek drive that went for a double.

AP.

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

Vancouver 4, Washington 1 (Bligh, Gould, Lever, Vervegaert; Lynch).

New York Islanders 4, Buffalo 3 (Howatt 2, Gillies, Westfall; Luce, Martin, Robert).

Atlanta 4, Cleveland 2 (Graves 2, Houston, Lysiak; Murdoch, Smith).

Boston 5, Rangers 1 (Sheppard 3, Bucyk, McNab; Esposito).

Los Angeles 4, Toronto 4 (Dionne 2, Goring, Williams; Boutette, Sittler, Thompson, Weiler).

Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 1 (Harrison, Koroll, Martin, Rota; Kehoe).

St. Louis 3, Colorado 2 (Irvine, Thompson, Unger; Croteau, Pyatt).

WHA Results

Wednesday's Game

Houston 2, Calgary 1 (Connor, Howe; Pesut).

Bugner Injures Hand

LONDON, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—British heavyweight Joe Bugner slightly fractured his right hand when he knocked out Richard Dunn in the first round at Wembley Tuesday, a doctor said today.

Palmer, on Balance, Has Good Day

By Bernard Kirsch

SAINT-NOM-LA-BRETECHE, France, Oct. 14 (IHT).—Staying alive was more important than breaking any records and thus Arnold Palmer had a successful day.

"I wasn't going to fall off the Eiffel Tower," said the golfer after he awoke early to take four swings from the second level of the monument, each time holding back on his follow-through because the wind was gusting at 50 miles an hour. Palmer was on the tower to try to break the yardage record for driving a golf ball, a mark the Guinness records book gives as 445 yards, set in 1913 by an Edward C. Bliss.

With the police blocking off traffic around the Champ de Mars, the park-esplanade below the tower, during the morning rush hour, the noise of car horns barely reaching the second level, Palmer reached 278 yards. The breeze was smacking into his face. The same was the case in the afternoon when he came to the golf course here, with seven other golfers. Again he didn't get blown off his feet. But it was his best accomplishment of the day as he shot a 3-over-par 75 to finish in a tie for third in the eight-man Lancome international tournament.

Ahead of him after a round of the 72-hole event are Gary player of South Africa and Spaniard Severiano Ballesteros, with 73s, as the field failed to snap par on this relatively easy course.

"When's the hurricane coming?" asked American Lee Elder after his score was blown up to 76 "in the strongest winds I've ever played in." Only two men scored higher, former U.S. and British Open champion Tony Jacklin, with an 80, and this year's Masters champion, Ray Floyd, with a 79. Tied with Palmer at 78 were Australian David Graham and Frenchman Jean Garaialde.

Palmer was one of the few today to admit he's played in worse wind conditions. A few of the men described how difficult it was for them to keep their balance while steadying themselves for putts, but had they been blown off course it wouldn't have been terribly embarrassing because only 300 spectators came out here today.



Associated Press.

Arnold Palmer tees off on Eiffel Tower.

Only Player really put on a demonstration of how the game should be played. The South African is always serious when it comes to golf, especially when the first prize is $17,000.

Even with the wind, his driving hardly was affected. In recent weeks, the health addict has been in fine fettle. The only part of his game which hurt him today was his putting. He said he could have hit 67, "but that's the game. I didn't take advantage of the situation." He said he putted well last week in the Piccadilly match play, where he finished third, and that he was sinking everything yesterday in the pro-am. "But I think I used up my putts," said Player.

"When you look at it logically, there shouldn't be such a thing as using up your putts but that's the way it is," said Player of this thinking-man's game.

"If somebody comes up to you and says, 'You know you haven't missed a fairway all day, you know what's going to happen on the next hole.'"

Palmer wasn't sure what to expect this morning... King Kong on the Empire State Building and now Arnold Palmer on the Eiffel Tower...

It wasn't that important to set the record, anyway. If Palmer really wanted to do it the easy way he could have climbed to the top of the tower and used his putter and the ball would have fallen much more than 40 yards away.

Individual Pro Football Leaders

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Rushing

	Att	Yds	Avg	TD
Chi.	113	549	4.9	5
ieon, L.A.	112	461	4.1	1
. Minn.	100	389	3.9	7
, S.F.	94	364	3.9	2
til. L.A.	86	380	4.2	1
Wash.	75	346	4.6	2
til.	78	303	3.9	1
Det.	73	288	3.9	0
Det.	66	284	4.3	2
Phil.	57	275	4.8	0

Passing (50 attempts)

	Att	Com	Pct	Yds	TD
h. Dallas	115	83	73.5	1198	7
Det.	80	47	58.8	527	5
L.A.	72	47	65.3	515	3
St. L.	132	78	59.4	823	6
t. S.F.	113	65	58.4	535	3
nn. Minn.	113	67	59.3	573	2
Wash.	99	49	49.5	560	5
N.O.	133	78	58.6	720	3
N.Y.	122	70	56.9	869	5
Seattle	173	82	47.4	1025	5

Receiving

	No	Yds	Avg	TD
Seattle	22	313	13.6	2
Dallas	22	327	75.0	1
heon, L.A.	21	249	11.9	0
N.Y.	21	214	10.2	1
Wash.	20	305	15.3	3
te. Minn.	20	299	15.0	2
St. L.	19	223	11.7	1
N.Y.	16	161	10.1	0
son, Dallas	18	293	16.3	3
Det.	17	145	8.5	0

Scoring

	TD	PAT	FG	Pts
St. L.		14	13	47
, Minn.	7			42
Dallas		16	7	37
N.O.		8	8	32
ton.		10	7	31
Chi.	6			30
yer, S.F.		16	6	28
Wash.		13	5	27

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Rushing

	Att	Yds	Avg	TD
Mitchell, Balt.	119	487	4.1	1
G. Pruitt, Cleve.	90	395	4.4	1
Cunningham, N.E.	87	358	4.1	0
Armstrong, Denver	94	351	3.7	3
Harris, Pitt.	92	337	3.7	5
Young, S.D.	73	222	3.0	2
Green, K.C.	73	315	4.4	1
Bleier, Pitt.	67	294	4.4	1
Marinaro, N.Y.	73	294	4.0	2
Van Eeghen, Oak.	77	291	3.8	0

Passing (50 attempts)

	Att	Com	Pct	Yds	TD
Jones, Balt.	121	70	57.9	1091	3
Stabler, Oak.	127	83	65.4	1130	10
Anderson, Minn.	110	69	62.7	779	9
Livingston, K.C.	102	58	56.9	951	6
Pouts, S.D.	126	74	59.2	1009	6
Ferguson, Buffalo	116	56	48.3	808	8
Sipe, Cleve.	131	70	53.4	780	7
Pastorini, Houston	154	82	53.2	890	5
Griese, Miami	87	50	57.5	677	4
Grogan, N.E.	120	63	51.7	898	9

Receiving

	No	Yds	Avg	TD
Casper, Oak.	32	436	13.6	4
G. Pruitt, Cleve.	26	220	8.5	1
Joiner, S.D.	22	465	21.1	2
Lane, K.C.	22	323	14.7	0
N. Moore, Miami	20	406	20.3	3
Burrough, Houston	20	386	19.3	1
Rucker, Cleve.	20	302	15.1	5
Chandler, Buffalo	19	277	14.6	5
Willis, Houston	19	193	10.2	1
B. Johnson, Houston	19	138	7.3	1

Scoring

	TD	PAT	FG	Pts
Linhart, Balt.		18	6	36
Turner, Denver		12	8	36
Smith, N.E.		14	7	35
Butler, Houston		10	8	34
Stenerud, K.C.		11	7	32
Branch, Oak.	5			30
Chandler, Buffalo	5			30
Harris, Pitt.	5			30
Bucher, Cleve.	5			30



Africans Plan Drive to Bar S. Africa in Tennis

BARCELONA, Oct. 14 (Reuters). — African nations are launching a drive to force South Africa out of international lawn tennis, Jean-Claude Ganga, general secretary of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, said here today.

Meanwhile, an official confirmed today that the federations that govern world sports have failed to agree on any resolution condemning political interference at this summer's Olympic Games at Montreal.

The Davis Cup is the last major sporting competition in which the South Africans are able to compete without facing worldwide bans.

Mr. Ganga, at a dinner last night given to world sports leaders attending meetings here of the International Olympic Committee's Executive Board and federations governing individual sports, warned the new secretary-general of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, David Gray, of the next target.

"We have been busy getting the South Africans out of athletics, swimming and boxing," Mr. Ganga said. "We have time now to concentrate on tennis."

He expanded on the plans to reporters here today.

Mr. Ganga, who is credited with organizing the African boycott at Montreal, came here from his headquarters in Cameroun to observe the IOC meeting. The IOC was to consider action against the African nations that walked out of the Olympics rather than compete alongside New Zealand. The Africans accused New Zealand of supporting South Africa by sending the All-Blacks rugby union team there earlier in the year.

Lawn tennis has IOC recognition because it is on the program for regional games, but has not been able to win a place in the Olympic Games largely because of the domination of professionals in the sport.

Mr. Ganga noted that the South Africans, who won the Davis Cup by default in 1974, had been forced out of European-zone play and were competing in Latin America in qualifying rounds.

'Support From Friends'

Mexico has defaulted on its chances rather than meet the South Africans and, Mr. Ganga said "We will be able to win more support from friends in South America in the future, now that we have time to concentrate our attack on the tennis field."

The first moves will be made in the Davis Cup competition, he said. "Then we will be organizing action against the individual South African players."

On the issue of condemning political interference at the Montreal Games, Thomas Keller, Swiss president of the General Assembly of International Federations, which links world sports bodies, told a news conference that the federations had not agreed to a common position before their meeting tomorrow with the IOC Executive Board.

Tax on Bet Payoff Opposed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI).—A special governmental commission declared today that federal laws calling for income taxes on individual winnings must be repealed if state-authorized gambling is to compete with illegal bookmakers and underworld syndicates.

That was the highlight of a 413-page final report being submitted to President Ford and Congress by the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling, following a comprehensive three-year study.

The panel unanimously opposed federally sponsored gambling, strongly advocating that the 50 states be allowed to set their own policies.

'Most Critical Issue'

The report said: "Taxation of legal gambling winnings is the most critical issue affecting the right of each state to compete in the gambling arena, and it is clear to members of this commission that the present policy has a totally negative effect. In fact, if this tax policy is not changed, the commission would recommend that states not continue to introduce new forms of gambling that cannot compete successfully with illegal facilities.

"Furthermore, if the present status quo is retained, existing legal facilities should be reviewed with an eye toward determining whether their advantage to the individual state offsets the advantage given to the illegal market."

The report, believed the most exhaustive ever undertaken on gambling in the United States, said that about 88 million Americans, or 61 per cent of the adult population, participated in some form of gambling in 1974.

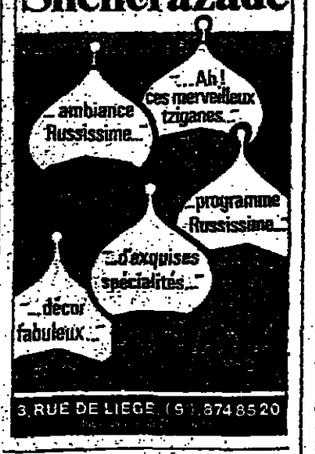
New Gamblers

It said that research showed that the availability of legal gambling such as state lotteries and off-track betting creates new gamblers. "A government that wishes merely to legitimize existing illegal wagering must realize the clear danger that legalization may lead to unexpected and ungovernable increases in the size of the gambling clientele."

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Observer

How to Handle Money

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—A magazine called Money was on the telephone. It spoke in a human voice. It requested an interview to enlighten the nation on how I handled my own particular money. Joseph Heller, Mike Nichols and Dr. Joyce Brothers had granted similar interviews, which I read with profound interest. Dr. Brothers and Nichols handled their money beautifully, but there was an insouciance in Heller's attitude which bespoke a lucre handler of doubtful competence.



Baker

I wanted the glory of advising on money in Money magazine, but there was a problem. The truth was that I couldn't discuss my secrets for handling money because I didn't have any money to handle. Whenever I felt the urge to handle money, money always seemed to be out of the house.

I would come down to breakfast in the morning, kiss the children, hug grandmother, stroke the cat and glance around for money, full of a craving to handle it with loving attention, and seeing that it was absent from our little circle, would feel saddened and hurt.

"I sure would like to see money," I might murmur, but I was invariably disappointed. Money was always out. It spent more time out than an adolescent daughter.

* * *

It was baffling. I had never thrown a temper tantrum at money, had never accused it of drinking too much or failing to wash the ring out of the bathtub, had never even raised my voice in anger to it for leaving fleas in the carpet. I had nothing against money. What did money have against me?

It was willing to lounge around Dr. Brothers's house and prance happily about Mike Nichols's horse farm, and even to spend convivial evenings with Joseph Heller on Long Island. Obviously, I had made a mistake somewhere in our relationship.

One evening, alone with a woman and a drained martini pitcher, I yielded to maudlin emotion. "Why are you crying?" the woman asked.

"I have done something dreadful," I said.

"Do you mean not washing the ring out of the bathtub this morning?" she asked.

"I have alienated money," I said. "Money never comes here any more when it wants to be handled. Doesn't it know how much it means to me?"

"There, there," said the woman.

"And after all I've done for money!" I cried. "I've taken it to Paris, to the Taj Mahal, to Bloomingdale's. I've stood in line for hours waiting for it in spite of the insolence of bank tellers who treated me like a potential forger. And what gratitude do I get in return?"

* * *

Afterward, I regretted this outburst, for if money had been sneaking into the house on its way up to bed and had overheard, surely its feelings would have been so hurt that it would leave and never return. I knew for a fact that money was still spending certain nocturnal hours at our house. I had a desk full of nonnegotiable paper to prove it. There were pay vouchers and bank deposit slips—the telltale signs of money's arrival—and an extraordinary mass of receipts from governments, industries and deadbeats around the earth —the telltale signs of money's departure.

Obviously, money was coming into the house. Just as obviously, it was sneaking out again before I could catch it.

I toyed with the notion of lurking on the stairs all night, hoping to catch it for a minute or two. "Ah ha, money!" I would shout. "I'm doing the handling now! Off we go for a two-week vacation in Venice!"

My family pleaded against this strategy. They feared it would leave money so offended that it would never return again, even for a catnap. Instead, I have taken to leaving graham crackers and milk with a brief note on the stairs. It says, "Dear Money: If you stay for breakfast and let me handle you over the oatmeal, both of us can get our picture in Money magazine."

So far it hasn't even sipped the milk or nibbled a cracker.

CHOW TIME

Baby birds get their daily ration at the Radolfzell (West Germany) ornithological station on Lake Constance. Since the station was founded 75 years ago, ornithologists have tagged more than 4 million birds to study their migration patterns.

UPI.



U.S. Scientists Identify a Royal Mummy

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT).—X-rays of the skulls of Egyptian mummies and analysis of their hair samples have led a team of scientists to find the long lost mummy of King Tut's grandmother, Queen Tiy, who lived more than 3,300 years ago.

The discovery, announced yesterday in Ann Arbor by University of Michigan scientists, is the first of a royal mummy since King Tutankhamen was found in 1922.

Although the mummy had been known since a French archaeologist found it in 1898, it lacked identification and was assumed to have been that of an unimportant woman until a string of hunches and clues led to the positive identification.

Queen Tiy (pronounced Tee) lived from 1397 to 1360 BC and, as the wife of pharaoh Amenhotep III, was a major figure in the 18th Egyptian dynasty. According to hieroglyphic records of the day, she exchanged letters with a number of foreign rulers. Her son was Akenhaten, the first pharaoh to adopt monotheism by establishing worship of the rays of the sun as the state religion.

The scientific team was headed by Dr. James Harris, a University of Michigan researcher who has been X-raying royal mummies in the Cairo museum for 10 years to study the inheritance of various facial and dental features over many generations.

Because Queen Tiy's mummy had never been identified and her place in the X-ray lineage was vacant, one of Dr. Harris's collaborators, Dr. Edward Wente, an Egyptologist of the University of Chicago, suggested that one of three unidentified mummies in the tomb of Amenhotep II might be Queen Tiy. Dr. Wente's only clue at that point was the fact that the mummy's left arm lay across the chest in a manner normally reserved for persons of high rank.

This fact was known from a photograph made after the three mummies, stripped of identification by ancient grave robbers, were found in 1898. The mummies were resealed in the tomb in or around 1900.

On Dr. Wente's hunch and with the aid of Ibrahim Nawawy, head of the Egyptian museum's King Tut collection, the mummies were relocated and X-rayed. Also, a sample of the woman's hair was taken for comparison with hair in a locket found in Tutankhamen's tomb. The inscription with the locket says the hair was from Queen Tiy.

Dr. Harris took the X-ray pictures back to Ann Arbor last summer and, using a computer that converts the contours of the skull into mathematical descriptions, compared them with the same data from all the other royal mummies.

The mystery mummy fit only one logical point in the lineages —between Thuyu, known to have been Queen Tiy's mother, and Tutankhamen. The inherited features of her skull shape could not as reasonably have come from another ancestor or been passed on to another descendant.

With that evidence, Dr. Harris asked Egyptian authorities for hairs from the locket. Three of the hairs were flown to Ann Arbor, where analysis a few weeks ago with a device called an electron probe showed them to be identical with those cut from the head of the mystery mummy.

The analysis, using a beam of electrons bounced off the hair, reveals a complete inventory and relative abundance of all the chemicals in the hair. Such measurements are virtual chemical fingerprints, for the chemical composition of hair varies greatly from person to person.

Dr. Harris said identification of the once disregarded and long forgotten mummy was "certain," and that Queen Tiy's remains were being prepared for removal to the Cairo museum, where all the other known royal mummies are housed.

PEOPLE: Report Says Mrs. Peron Wants to Enter Convent

Argentina's former President **Maria Estela (Isabel) Peron**, 45, wants to go to Spain and enter a Catholic convent. The report came from La Razón, a Buenos Aires newspaper, which cited "responsible sources." Mrs. Peron has been under virtual house arrest in an Andean villa near the Chilean border since her government was overthrown by a military coup on March 24. She has been charged with the misappropriation of $1 million in public funds in 1974—government sources said that the money, destined for victims of a flood, was deposited in her private bank account. Public defenders were appointed for her this week. The newspaper said that Mrs. Peron had expressed her wish to enter a convent to Archbishop **Adolfo Tortolo**, vicar general of Argentina's armed forces.

* * *

Elizabeth Ray made her stage debut in "Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter?" Wednesday night in St. Charles, Ill. The critics were not kind to Rep. **Wayne Hays's** former secretary. "Several times she flubbed her lines," said **Charles Chamberlin** of the Associated Press, "and at other times she was barely audible. One of the biggest laughs came when she sat down and tried to use a typewriter." Miss Ray played the role created for the late **Jayne Mansfield**—that of a sexy movie star who fancies herself a deep thinker.

* * *

Roman Polanski, the film director, won a £100 judgment in London and an official denial of any evidence that his late wife, **Sharon Tate**, the actress slain by the **Charles Manson** "family," had ever practiced witchcraft. The judge ordered that the judgment be paid by the News of the World to the Cousteau Society, as designated by Polanski, to settle his libel suit on his wife's behalf.

* * *

At a White House dinner Thursday night, **Martha Graham** became the first dancer to receive the Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award in the United States. Miss Graham will join her dance company, now in Madrid, early next week in Paris.

* * *

The wife of great train robber **Ronald Biggs**, **Charmian Brent**, was granted a divorce in Melbourne Thursday. Mrs. Brent, who changed her name from Biggs in 1970, sought the divorce on grounds of irretrievable break-



Ex-President Per... ...public def...

down of marriage. Biggs n... in Brazil.

* * *

A minor circulatory probl... to **Sir Christopher Soames**... pitalization last Sunday. T... nouncement was made ... spokesman of the Europea... ecutive Commission in Br... Sir Christopher is expect... resume his duties as head ... Common Market's foreign ... tions department at the ... next month.

* * *

Evonne Goolagong Cawley... world's second-ranking ... player, and her husband ... are expecting their first chi... May. Mrs. Cawley, 25, le... that she was pregnant Su... a day before the World In... tional Tennis Classic bega... Hilton Head Island, S.C. She... that she would be cutting ... her tournament schedule alth... she has not decided what to... ments she will skip. She wi... ter the Australian Open in J... ary.

* * *

Actor **George Hamilton**, 37... a divorce from his wife, act... model **Alana Collins**, 31, Wed... day in Los Angeles. He gets... 1969 (yellow) and 1971 (gr... Rolls-Royces. She keeps the ... one (1969).

—SAMUEL JUSTIC...

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